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(54) **An optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method**

Optisches Aufzeichnungs-/Wiedergabeverfahren und Gerät dazu

Méthode d'enregistrement/réproduction optique et appareil pour ceci

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an optical data or information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method. More particularly, the present invention relates to an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method in which a light spot is moved relative to a track of an optical information recording medium, while auto-tracking (AT) and auto-focusing (AF) of the spot relative to the recording medium are performed in order to record information on the medium and to reproduce and/or erase information recorded in the medium.

Related Background Art

Conventionally, various kinds of media, such as a disc card, tape or other types, have been known as optical information recording media. Information or recorded information in or from an optical information recording media is recorded or reproduced using a light beam. Among them, card-shaped optical information recording media (hereinafter referred to as an optical card) are expected to be in a great demand because the information recording medium is small in size, light in weight, easy to carry and has a large recording capacity. Fig. 2 is a schematic plan view illustrating the structure of an optical card.

In Fig. 2, an optical card 101 is provided with an information or data recording area 102 at both opposite ends of which track selection areas 104a and 104b are formed. A plurality of information tracks 103 are arranged in a portion of the data recording area 102 and the track selection areas 104a and 104b. Information or data is recorded on the data tracks 103. Reference numeral 105 designates a home position of a light spot.

The optical card 101 is scanned with a light beam that is modulated based on recording data and condensed into a minute spot, and data or information is recorded in the optical card 101 as an array of optically detectable record pits or a data track.

At this time, in order to accurately record data without any trouble, such as the intercrossing of data tracks, it is necessary to control the irradiation position of the light spot on the optical card 101 in a direction orthogonal to a scanning direction. This control is termed auto-tracking and will hereinafter be referred to as AT. Further, in order to apply a light beam as a stable minute spot irrespective of warps of the optical card 101 and mechanical errors, it is necessary to control the light spot in a direction perpendicular to the surface of the optical card 101. This control is termed auto-focusing, and will be referred to as AF hereinafter. Those AT and AF are also needed at the time of data reproduction.

Fig. 1 shows an example of an optical information recording-reproducing apparatus as disclosed in JP-A-2195517.

In Fig. 1, reference numeral 106 designates a motor for moving the optical card 101 in the directions indicated by arrows. Reference numeral 107 designates a light source such as a semiconductor laser. Reference numeral 108 designates a collimator lens for collimating a light beam from the light source 107. Reference numeral 109 designates a beam splitter, and reference numeral 110 designates an objective lens. Reference numeral 111 designates a coil for tracking control. Reference numeral 112 designates a coil for focusing control. Reference numerals 113 and 114 respectively designate condenser lenses. Reference numerals 115 and 116 respectively designate photoelectric conversion elements. Reference numeral 117 designates a tracking control circuit, and reference numeral 118 designates a focusing control circuit. In response to instructions or commands from the control circuits 117 and 118, currents are caused to flow in the tracking coil 111 and in the focusing coil 112 respectively. These instructions or commands are based on tracking and focusing signals detected by the photoelectric conversion elements 115 and 116, and cause the objective lens 110 to be properly moved. Thus, AT and AF are accomplished.

Further, reference numeral 119 designates a system controller for controlling the information recording-reproducing apparatus, and reference numeral 120 designates a group of various control signals output from the controller 119. Although signals other than the control signal group 120 as shown in Fig. 1 are output from the controller 119, they are not illustrated in Fig. 1. There are further shown an optical head 121 and a driving motor 122 for moving the optical head 121 in a direction y as indicated in Fig. 2.

A light beam from the light source 107 is collimated by the collimator lens 108, and after passing the beam splitter 109, the collimated beam is condensed onto the recording track of the optical card 101 by the objective lens 110. Light reflected by the recording track is in turn passed through the beam splitters 109 and split into two beams. These beams are respectively condensed onto the photoelectric conversion element 115, for detecting a tracking signal, and the photoelectric conversion element 116, for detecting a focusing signal, by the condenser lenses 113 and 114. The signals obtained by the respective photoelectric conversion elements 115 and 116 function as a tracking error signal and a focusing error signal in the tracking and focusing control circuits 117 and 118 to cause currents to flow into the tracking and focusing coils 111 and 112. Thus, the objective lens 110 is moved to achieve AT and AF.

Fig. 3 is a schematic view showing the structure of the focusing control circuit 118 shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 3, reference numeral 201 designates an amplifier for amplifying an electric focusing signal from the photoelectric conversion element 116 to a proper volt-

age. Reference numeral 203 designates an analog switch. An output of the amplifier 201 is input into one input terminal of the analog switch 203 while an output of an adder or summing circuit 208 is input into the other input terminal of the analog switch 203 through a point C. A signal from a focusing controller 205 selects one of the input terminals of the analog switch 203. Reference numeral 206 designates a circuit for generating a triangle wave and is referred to as a TW circuit. Reference numeral 207 designates a circuit for generating a square wave and is referred to as a SW circuit. The outputs of the SW and TW circuits are added up in the adder circuit 208. Reference numeral 204 designates a driver, and the driver 204 causes a driving signal current to flow into the focusing coil 112, in response to a signal from the analog switch 203. Reference numeral 205 designates a focusing controller for controlling the entire focusing control circuit 118 in response to the signal 120 from the system controller 119. Although the signal of the focusing controller 205 is input solely into the analog switch 203 as shown in Fig. 3, signals other than that shown in Fig. 3 are output from the focusing controller 205. These other signals from the focusing controller 205 are not shown in Fig. 3.

Figs. 4A and 4B are respectively graphs illustrating changes in voltages at points C and A of the focusing control circuit 118 shown in Fig. 3.

The draw-in or closure of a focusing servo will be described with reference to Figs. 3, 4A and 4B.

Initially, as shown in Fig. 3, the A point side of the analog switch 203 is brought into an open state and the C point side thereof is brought into a closed state, in response to the signal D from the focusing controller 205. Hence, the objective lens 110 is moved by an output from the adder circuit 208.

In the case when a portion for driving the objective lens 110 is of a sliding type (its elastic modulus is negligible), a force needed to start the motion of the objective lens 110 (i.e., this force is a drag due to its static friction) is large, as compared with a force needed to continue the motion of the objective lens 110 (i.e., this force is nearly a drag against its kinetic friction). In this case, if the objective lens 110 was moved solely by the TW circuit 206, the motion of the lens 110 would be irregular. Therefore, normally, the objective lens 110 is moved while always being reciprocated by a minute amount, using a voltage that has a shape as shown in Fig. 4A. This shape is produced by overlapping an output of the SW circuit 207 upon the triangle wave output of the TW circuit 206. Thus, the static friction is diminished.

In the above-discussed apparatus, when the objective lens 110 is moved and the focal point of the objective lens 110 is nearly brought onto the surface of the optical card 101, a voltage at the point A varies in a form of a letter S (a so-called S letter curve) as shown in Fig. 4B. Herein, in order to draw in or close the servo, the focusing controller 205 detects the fact that the voltage at the

point A comes to zero (0) V at a time of t_5 . As a result, the focusing controller 205 supplies the signal D to the analog switch 203 to close the A point side and open the C point side. Thus, the focusing servo is drawn in.

Fig. 5 is a schematic view showing the structure of the tracking control circuit 117 shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 5, reference numeral 211 designates an amplifier for amplifying an electric tracking signal from the photoelectric conversion element 115 to a proper voltage. Reference numeral 213 designates an analog switch into one input terminal of which an output of the amplifier 211 is input through a point E and into the other input terminal of which an output of a triangle wave generating circuit or TW circuit 216 is input through a point F. One of the input terminals of the analog switch 213 is selected by a signal from the tracking controller 215. Reference numeral 214 designates a driver which causes a driving signal current to flow into the tracking coil 111 in response to a signal from the analog switch 213. Reference numeral 215 designates a tracking controller for controlling the entire tracking control circuit 117 in response to a signal 120 from the system controller 119. In Fig. 5, only a signal input from the tracking controller 215 into the analog switch 213 is indicated, but other signals (not shown) are also output from the tracking controller 215.

Figs. 6A and 6B are respectively graphs illustrating changes in voltages at points F and E of the tracking control circuit 117, shown in Fig. 5.

The draw-in of the tracking servo will be described with reference to Figs. 5, 6A and 6B.

Initially, as shown in Fig. 5, the E point side of the analog switch 213 is brought into an open state and the F point side thereof is brought into a closed state in response to a signal G from the tracking controller 215. Hence, the objective lens 110 is moved by an output from the TW circuit 216.

In the above-discussed apparatus, when the objective lens 110 is moved and the light spot intersects the track of the optical card 101, a signal E varies in a form of a letter S (a so-called S letter curve) as shown in Fig. 6B. Herein, the light spot is located on the track at a time of t_0 at which the signal E initially becomes zero after this signal has passed a voltage of $+V_{th}$. Therefore, the tracking servo can be drawn in by the tracking controller 215 detecting such a fact and then supplying the signal G to the analog switch 213 to close the E point side and open the F point side thereof.

The above-described prior art apparatus, however, has the following drawbacks:

First, in the draw-in of the focusing servo, if vibrations are imparted from outside at the time of the draw-in, the objective lens 110 is vibrated and the relative speed between the objective lens 110 and the optical card 101 becomes great at t_5 . Therefore, even if the servo is closed, the light spot deviates from an in-focus state.

Second, in the draw-in of the tracking servo, if vi-

brations are imparted from outside at the time of the draw-in, the objective lens 110 is swayed relatively to the optical card 101. Further, after the signal E has passed $+V_{th}$, the light spot is reversely moved due to the vibrations, as shown by an arrow in Fig. 7. and the signal E becomes zero at a position X_1 where the light spot is derailed from the track. Therefore, the servo is closed at this point, and as a result, AT cannot be drawn in at a regular draw-in position.

It is known from US-A-5086420 to utilise a sum signal from a divided sensor as a guide to the location of the in-focus position of the objective lens and, after setting the lens to the in-focus position, monitoring the sum signal to obtain confirmation of the correct positioning of the lens.

It is also known from US-A-4683561 reflecting the subject matter of the preamble of the independent claims, to utilise both the sum signal and the focus error signal as inputs to a servo during movement of the objective lens towards the in-focus position and during subsequent focus control, the proportion of these signal components being varied progressively. A disadvantage of such an arrangement is that the presence of both the sum signal and the focus control signal simultaneously may affect the stability of operation.

According to the present invention there is disclosed an optical information recording-reproducing method of performing at least one of recording information onto and reproducing information from a recording medium by irradiating a focusing-controlled light spot on the recording medium through an objective lens whose position is controllable by operation of a servo means, the method including the steps of:

receiving reflected light from the recording medium by operating a divided sensor;
creating a focus error signal from a difference of outputs of the divided sensor;
creating a sum signal from the outputs from the divided sensor;
moving the objective lens by operation of a servo means in response to input of the sum signal towards a position where the light spot is focused; and
maintaining the objective lens in the in-focus position by operation of the servo means in response to input of the focus error signal;

characterised by the servo means being constituted during movement of the objective lens towards the in-focus position by a position servo responsive to the sum signal and by the servo means being constituted during maintenance in the in-focus position by a focus control servo responsive to the focus error signal; the method further comprising the steps of

monitoring the focus error signal during movement of the objective lens and comparing the focus error signal with a predetermined value indicating prox-

imity to the in-focus position of the objective lens, and using the sum signal as an input to the position servo while moving the objective lens until a time at which the focus error signal reaches the predetermined value, at which time the position servo is made inoperable and the focusing control servo is made operable thereafter.

The present invention provides an accurate draw-in of the focusing control servo is achieved even if vibrations are imparted from outside.

These advantages and others will be more readily understood in connection with the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing the structure of a prior art optical information recording-reproducing apparatus.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of an optical card.

Fig. 3 is a view showing the structure of a focusing control circuit of the apparatus shown in Fig. 1.

Figs. 4A and 4B are respectively graphs illustrating changes in signals at different points of the circuit illustrated in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view showing the structure of a tracking control circuit of the apparatus shown in Fig. 1.

Figs. 6A and 6B are respectively graphs illustrating changes in signals at different points of the circuit shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a graph explaining the problem of the circuit shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is a view showing a first embodiment of an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method according to the present invention.

Figs. 9A, 9B and 9C are respectively graphs illustrating changes in signals at different points of the apparatus shown in Fig. 8.

Figs. 10A, 10B, 10C and 10D are respectively timing charts of different signals in the apparatus shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 11 is a view showing a fourth embodiment of an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method according to the present invention.

Figs. 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 12E and 12F are respectively timing charts of different signals in the apparatus shown in Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a view showing a sixth embodiment of an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method according to the present invention.

Fig. 14 is a view showing a seventh embodiment of an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method according to the

present invention.

Fig. 15 is a view illustrating a positional relation between light spots and tracks in the seventh embodiment.

Figs. 16A, 16B, 16C and 16D are respectively graphs illustrating changes in signals at different points of the apparatus shown in Fig. 14.

Fig. 17 is a view showing an eighth embodiment of an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method according to the present invention.

Figs. 18A, 18B, 18C, 18D and 18E are respectively graphs illustrating changes in signals at different points of the apparatus shown in Fig. 17.

Fig. 19 is a view showing a ninth embodiment of an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method according to the present invention.

Fig. 20 is a view illustrating a positional relation between light spots and tracks in the ninth embodiment.

Figs. 21A, 21B and 21C are respectively graphs illustrating changes in signals at different points of the apparatus shown in Fig. 19.

Fig. 22 is a view illustrating timing charts of different signals in the apparatus shown in Fig. 19.

Fig. 23 is a view illustrating timing charts of different signals in the apparatus shown in Fig. 19.

Fig. 24 is a view illustrating a positional relation between light spots and tracks in the thirteenth embodiment.

Fig. 25 is a graph illustrating changes in signals at different points of the thirteenth embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

First Embodiment

A preferred first embodiment according to the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 8, 9A-9C and 10A-10D. Fig. 8 shows the structure of a focusing control circuit for an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method of the present invention. Figs. 9A-9C and 10A-10D are respectively timing charts of the focusing control circuit shown in Fig. 8.

In Fig. 8, reference numeral 305 designates a focusing control circuit, reference numeral 301 designates a subtracter circuit, reference numeral 302 designates an adder or summing circuit, reference numeral 303 designates another subtracter circuit and reference numeral 304 designates a focusing controller.

Initially, when an objective lens 110 is moved relative to an optical card 101, from a position close or near thereto, to a position remote or far therefrom, passing an in-focus state or position, signals S_1+S_4 and S_2+S_3 of a photoelectric conversion element (divided sensor) 116, its sum signal I and its difference signal H respectively vary as illustrated in Figs. 9A, 9B and 9C. When the objective lens 110 is positioned close to the optical

card 101, signals S_1+S_4 and S_2+S_3 are respectively equal to zero (0) and the sum signal I and the difference signal H are also equal to zero (0). Then, as the objective lens 110 approaches the in-focus state, the signals S_1+S_4 and S_2+S_3 vary, as shown in Fig. 9A, the sum signal I increases and the difference signal H is changed to a negative (-) side. In the in-focus state of the objective lens 110, the sum signal I becomes maximum and the difference signal H comes to zero (0) again. In the state of the objective lens 110 being far from the optical card 101, the sum signal I decreases and the difference signal H decreases after having increased to a positive (+) side.

The AF servo draw-in process of the first embodiment will be described with reference to Figs. 10A-10D. It is assumed that initially the objective lens 110 is close to the optical card 101, that the analog switch 203 selects the sum signal I prior to a time t_0 , as shown in Fig. 8 and Fig. 10C, and that the AF control circuit 305 is under a condition wherein the sum signal I is used to work or operate a position servo. Then, at a time of t_0 in Fig. 10B, the focusing controller 304 begins to gradually increase the level of a reference signal K from zero (0) in order to move the objective lens 110 to the in-focus position. The level signifies a voltage level. As a result, since the sum signal I is used and the position servo works as described above, the objective lens 110 begins to move and the sum signal I also gradually increases similar to the reference signal K . As shown in Fig. 9B, the increase of the sum signal I signifies that the objective lens 110 is moving from the close state to the in-focus state. At this time, any amount of movement of the objective lens 110, due to the vibrations from outside is very small because the position servo using the sum signal I is working.

The focusing controller 304 detects, at a time t_c , a zero-cross detection (i.e., the fact that the difference signal H reaches zero (0) from the negative (-) side as shown in Fig. 10C, or that the objective lens 110 reaches the in-focus state), and the analog switch 203 selects the difference signal H in response to a signal J (see Fig. 10A) from the focusing controller 304. Thus, a position servo using the difference signal H , or AF servo state is established, and the draw-in of the AF servo is achieved.

Second Embodiment

As illustrated in Fig. 9 of the first embodiment, a case where the inclination of the sum signal I , in the vicinity of in-focus state, greatly differs from that of the difference signal H , may occur depending on the structures of the optical system and the electric circuit of an optical information recording-reproducing apparatus. If the servo gain of the servo using the sum signal I differs from that of the servo using the difference signal H , bringing forth inconveniences, then both servo gains can be made equal to each other by a method in which

the amplification factor of the subtracter circuit 303 is changed over, using the signal \underline{J} from the focusing controller 304, or other methods.

Third Embodiment

In the first embodiment, the timing at which the servo is switched over using the difference signal \underline{H} is a time at which the difference signal \underline{H} comes to zero (0). However, other timings can be utilized.

For example, the same effect or technical advantage can also be obtained by switching over the kind of servo when the difference signal \underline{H} gets to $-V_{th}$, as shown in Fig. 9C. In particular, in a case where the inclination of the sum signal \underline{J} becomes extremely small near the in-focus state as shown in Fig. 9B, the servo gain of the position servo using the sum signal \underline{J} is small in this area, while the amount of movement of the objective lens 110, due to the vibrations from outside, is large. In such a case, the method of the third embodiment is effective.

Fourth Embodiment

In the first embodiment, the position servo state using the sum signal \underline{J} is directly switched to the position servo using the difference signal \underline{H} , but the manner of change is not limited to direct switching to the difference signal \underline{H} . After the objective lens 110 is moved to the neighborhood of the in-focus state by the position servo using the sum signal \underline{J} , a predetermined constant current may be caused to flow into the focusing coil 112 to move the objective lens 110 to the in-focus state.

The fourth embodiment will be described in detail with reference to Figs. 11 and 12.

Fig. 11 is a schematic view showing the structure of a focusing control circuit 305. Fig. 12 shows various timing charts of the focusing control circuit 305 shown in Fig. 11.

In Fig. 11, reference numeral 401 designates an analog switch and reference numeral 402 designates a driver.

Prior to a time of t_d , the position servo state using the sum signal \underline{J} operates similar to the first embodiment.

When the fact that the difference signal \underline{H} reaches a value of $-V_e$ at a time of t_d is detected, the change of the reference signal \underline{K} (see Fig. 12C) is terminated.

Then, the analog switch 401 selects a signal \underline{Q} in accordance with a signal \underline{P} at a time of t_a (see Figs. 12B and 12D). At the same time, the focusing controller 304 changes the signal \underline{Q} from zero (0) to a negative voltage. Hence, a current flows into the focusing coil 112 and the objective lens 110 is moved toward the in-focus position. At a time of t_c , the fact that the difference signal \underline{H} comes to zero (0) is detected, and the output of the driver 303 is selected by the analog switch 401 in response to the signal \underline{P} . As a result, the position servo using the difference signal \underline{H} or the AF servo state is established. Thus,

the draw-in of the AF servo is achieved.

The negative voltage mentioned above is preferably a value that is reached by adding a constant value to a current value, which flows into the focusing coil 112, during a period between t_d and t_a , in consideration of possible vibrations.

This method is effective similar to the third embodiment, in a case where the inclination of the sum signal \underline{J} is very small at the in-focus position. In the fourth embodiment, the servo is in an open state during a period between a time when the difference signal \underline{H} reaches a value of $-V_e$ and a time thereafter when the difference signal \underline{H} reaches zero (0). This distance or period is only around several tens of microns. Therefore, influences are small even if vibrations are imparted from outside.

Fifth Embodiment

In the first embodiment, an astigmatism method in which an S-shaped curve is obtained is adopted, but other methods can be applied. An off-axis method and so forth can also be applied to the present invention.

Sixth Embodiment

Although the servo is caused to be operative using the sum signal \underline{J} of the sensor 116 for AF in the first embodiment, other methods can be utilized. If the apparatus performs AT, the same effect can be obtained by using a sum signal of the sensor 115 for AT.

Fig. 13 shows the schematic structure of a focusing control circuit of the sixth embodiment. In Fig. 13, reference numeral 115 designates a photoelectric conversion element, and AT is conducted by using the output signal of the photoelectric conversion element 115. In the sixth embodiment, signals \underline{S}_5 and \underline{S}_6 of two sensors within the photoelectric conversion element 115 are added in the adder circuit 302. A signal \underline{I}_1 is used to move the objective lens 110 to the neighborhood of the in-focus position, similar to the first embodiment. At this time, the signal \underline{I}_1 varies similar to the sum signal \underline{J} shown in Fig. 9B of the first embodiment, so that the same effect can be obtained.

Seventh Embodiment

In the first embodiment, in order to operate the servo, the sum signal of the sensor that receives reflected light of a light spot, to be used in the astigmatism method is used, but the servo operation is not limited thereto. For example, in an apparatus in which three light spots are applied to the recording medium and the AF signal is obtained from the center spot while the AT signal is obtained from the two spots both at opposite ends (i.e., a so-called three-spot method), it is effective to operate the servo by using the sum signal of the sensors that receive reflected lights from the three light spots. In particular, when this method is adopted, even if one spot is

scanned on the recorded pit array or the tracking track for AT, the change in an amount of the sum signal is reduced to a third, and thus a noise component is diminished.

The seventh embodiment will be described in detail with reference to Figs. 14, 15 and 16A-16D. Fig. 14 is a view showing the schematic structure of a focusing control circuit 305. In this structure, signals of the sensors 115 and 116, corresponding to three light spots, are added by an adder circuit 302. Fig. 15 shows a positional relation between three spots and tracking tracks. Figs. 16A-16D show sensor signals corresponding to the three spots and the sum signal of the three.

As shown in Fig. 15, when viewed from left to right, the three spots A, B and C respectively correspond to signals S_6 , $S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4$, and S_5 .

Respective signals at the time when the three spots are scanned in a direction X on tracking tracks T_1 , T_2 and T_3 become a half (1/2) when they are positioned right on the tracking tracks. Figs. 15 and 16A-D respectively show the in-focus state.

In the position X_1 shown in Figs. 15 and 16, spots A and C are respectively half located on the tracking tracks T_2 and T_1 . Therefore, signals S_6 and S_5 respectively become a value of three quarters. The spot B is not brought into contact with the tracking track. Thus, the signal $S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4$ is equal to one (1). Similarly, in the position X_2 , $S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4$ is equal to 1/2, and S_5 and S_6 are respectively equal to 1, while in the position X_3 , S_5 is equal to 1/2, and $S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4$ and S_6 are respectively equal to 1.

As shown in Fig. 16D, the change in an amount of a signal $S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4+S_5+S_6$, which is the sum signal of the sensors 115 and 116 and corresponds to the three spots, is 1/6, while as shown in Figs. 16A-16C, the changes in amounts of $S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4$, S_5 and S_6 are respectively 1/2. Thus, the former is a third of the latter. Therefore, as discussed above, this method is effective in decreasing a noise component.

Eighth Embodiment

In the seventh embodiment, all signals of the sensors 115 and 116 are added, but the method is not limited to this manner.

As shown in Fig. 17, S_2+S_3 , S_5 and S_6 may be added. In this case, the signals vary as illustrated in Figs. 18A-18E. As explained in the fourth embodiment, the objective lens 110 is moved to a position X_d by the position servo that uses a sum signal I_3 . After that, similar to the fourth embodiment, the objective lens 110 is moved toward the in-focus position by a constant current flowing into the focusing coil 112.

The feature of this method is that the decrease in inclination of the sum signal I_3 is small up to the position X_d , and thus the effect of the fourth embodiment can be obtained. Since the signal corresponding to a plurality of spots is used, the effect of the seventh embodiment

can also be obtained.

Ninth Embodiment

The ninth embodiment will be described with reference to Figs. 19 to 23. Fig. 19 is a view showing the schematic structure of a tracking control circuit 311 that is a particular portion of an optical information recording-reproducing method and an apparatus using the method of the present invention. Figs. 20, 21A-21C, 22 and 23 respectively illustrate timing charts of the tracking control circuit 311 shown in Fig. 19.

In Fig. 19, reference numeral 311 designates a tracking control circuit, and reference numeral 312 designates a subtracter circuit. Reference numeral 313 designates an adder circuit, and reference numeral 314 designates a comparator circuit. Reference numeral 315 designates a tracking controller and reference numeral 316 designates an AND circuit.

Fig. 20 shows a positional relation between the optical card 101 and light spots. In Fig. 20, RW_1 and RW_2 respectively designate recording-reproducing tracks on the optical card 101 and T_1 , T_2 and T_3 respectively designate tracking tracks on the optical card 101. Further, the spot L_0 is a spot for recording-reproduction and AF, and spots L_1 (signal S_2) and L_2 (signal S_1) are two spots for AT. The recording-reproduction are performed by positioning the spot L_0 on the position X_{ON1} , namely, on the recording-reproducing track RW_1 . At this time, a part of the spot L_1 is on the tracking track T_1 while a part of the spot L_2 is on the tracking track T_2 .

When the objective lens 110 is moved relative to the optical card in a tracking direction, the signals S_1 and S_2 of the photoelectric conversion element 115 (divided sensor) vary. The sum signal L and the difference signal E vary as shown in Figs. 21A-21C.

The draw-in of AT servo is conducted according to a process shown in Fig. 22. Prior to a time of t_0 , an analog switch 213 selects a triangle wave signal E from a triangle wave generating circuit or TW circuit 320 as shown in Fig. 19, and the objective lens 110 is moved in the tracking direction.

Then, at a time of t_1 , the sum signal L becomes smaller than a comparison voltage $+V_{ADD}$, and hence the output signal M of the comparator circuit 314, shown in Fig. 19, becomes equal to "H". The tracking controller 315 detects the point where the difference signal E reaches zero (0), and the controller 315 changes the signal G to "H" at a time of t_2 . At this time, the output signal N of the AND circuit 316 also changes to "H" since the signal M is also equal to "H". Hence, the analog switch 213 is switched to the E side to operate the AT servo. Thus, the draw-in of AT servo is achieved.

Figs. 21A-C and 23 show what occurs when vibrations are imparted from outside. The sum signal L is smaller than the comparison voltage $+V_{ADD}$ at a time of t_1 , and hence the signal M of the comparison circuit 314 comes to "H". If, however, the vibration occurs at a time

of t_2 and the objective lens 110 is swayed in a reverse direction, the spot is derailed from the track and the sum signal \underline{L} is larger than $+V_{ADD}$ at a time of t_3 . Then, the difference signal \underline{E} comes to zero (0) at a time of t_4 . In the prior art apparatus, the AT servo is erroneously made operative at this time. In the ninth embodiment, however, since the sum signal \underline{L} is larger than $+V_{ADD}$ at this time, the signal \underline{M} is equal to $\Gamma \underline{L}$. Therefore, the signal \underline{N} is also equal to $\Gamma \underline{L}$, and the servo is not yet made operative and hence the objective lens 110 continues to be moved. At a time of t_5 , the spot is positioned on the track, and hence the signal \underline{M} has already come to $\Gamma \underline{H}$ and the difference signal \underline{E} comes to zero (0). At this point, the AT servo is correctly made operative, and the draw-in of the AT servo is accurately attained.

Tenth Embodiment

In the ninth embodiment, the comparison of the sum signal is conducted using hardware, but this may be achieved using a CPU or software.

Eleventh Embodiment

In the ninth embodiment, the generation of the difference and sum signals is conducted using hardware, but this may be achieved using a CPU or software.

Twelfth Embodiment

In the ninth embodiment, the comparison level $+V_{ADD}$ of the sum signal is described as a fixed value, but this level is not limited thereto. For example, when the objective lens 110 is moved in a tracking direction, at a stage prior to the draw-in of AT servo, maximum and minimum values of the sum signal are stored and the comparison level may be set to a value that is equal to a center value between these stored values.

Thirteenth Embodiment

In the twelfth embodiment, the maximum and minimum values of the sum signal are stored, but other methods may be adopted. Another example will be described as a thirteenth embodiment.

Similar to Fig. 21 of the ninth embodiment, Fig. 25 shows signals \underline{S}_1 and \underline{S}_2 , sum signal \underline{L} and difference signal \underline{E} , which are respectively signals of the photoelectric conversion element 115, when the objective lens 110 is moved relative to the optical card 101 in the tracking direction.

This example is different from Fig. 21 in that the phase of the signal \underline{S}_2 differs from the phase of the signal \underline{S}_1 . The reason therefor is explained by the positional relation between the optical card 101 and spots illustrated in Fig. 24. The angle θ between the track and the line connecting the three spots comes to θ' and the degree of engagement of the spots \underline{L}_1 and \underline{L}_2 with the tracks \underline{T}_1

and \underline{T}_2 at the time when the spot \underline{L}_0 is in the position \underline{X}_{ON1} differs, as compared with that of Fig. 20. This is possible due to the design or skew of the optical card 101.

In such a case, if $+V_{ADD}$ is set to a center value between maximum and minimum values as in the twelfth embodiment, the value is equal to $(\max - \min)/2$ indicated at the right side of the sum signal \underline{L} in Fig. 25. In this state, a value of the sum signal \underline{L} is larger than $(\max + \min)/2$ even at the position \underline{X}_{ON1} , which is on the track, and therefore, the problem occurs in that the AT servo is not closed. In this case, the sum signal \underline{L} is stored only at on-track and off-track times without always being stored. As shown at the left side of Fig. 25, the difference signal \underline{E} is equal to zero (0) at the position \underline{X}_{ON1} (on-track time) and the position \underline{X}_{OFF1} (off-track time). Therefore, if the sum signal \underline{L} is stored solely when the difference signal \underline{E} is equal to zero (0), its maximum and minimum values are respectively equal to \max' and \min' as shown at the left side of Fig. 25. As a result, the center value becomes equal to $(\max' + \min')/2$ which is indicated at the left side of Fig. 25. Thus, the AT servo can be closed at the regular position \underline{X}_{ON1} since the value of the sum signal \underline{L} is smaller than $(\max' + \min')/2$ at the position \underline{X}_{ON1} that is on the track.

Fourteenth Embodiment

In the thirteenth embodiment, $+V_{ADD}$ is made equal to a center value between maximum and minimum values, but the value of $+V_{ADD}$ is not limited thereto.

Fifteenth Embodiment

In the ninth embodiment, the sum signal of the AT sensor is used for comparison, but other signals may be used. In the apparatus in which three spots are applied to the medium and AF and AT signals are respectively obtained from the center spot and the other two spots at both ends, as shown in Fig. 20, the same effect can be obtained by comparing signals of the sensor that receives a reflected light from the center spot to be used for AF.

Sixteenth Embodiment

In the ninth embodiment, an example in which the sum signal is reduced when the spot is located on the track, is shown, but other cases are possible. The same effect of the present invention can be obtained also in a case where the sum signal increases when the spot is on the track.

As described in the foregoing, according to the present invention, the draw-in of AF and AT can be accurately achieved even in a state in which vibrations are imparted from outside.

The individual components shown in outline or designated by blocks in the Drawings are all well-known in

the information recording-reproducing arts and their specific construction and operation are not critical to the operation or best mode for carrying out the invention.

Claims

1. An optical information recording-reproducing method of performing at least one of recording information onto and reproducing information from a recording medium (101) by irradiating a focusing-controlled light spot on the recording medium through an objective lens (110) whose position is controllable by operation of a servo means, the method including the steps of:

receiving reflected light from the recording medium by operating a divided sensor (116);
creating a focus error signal (H) from a difference of outputs of the divided sensor;
creating a sum signal (I) from the outputs from the divided sensor;
moving the objective lens by operation of a servo means (305) in response to input of the sum signal towards a position where the light spot is focused; and
maintaining the objective lens in the in-focus position by operation of the servo means in response to input of the focus error signal;

characterised by the servo means being constituted during movement of the objective lens towards the in-focus position by a position servo (305) responsive to the sum signal and by the servo means being constituted during maintenance in the in-focus position by a focus control servo responsive to the focus error signal; the method further comprising the steps of

monitoring the focus error signal during movement of the objective lens and comparing the focus error signal with a predetermined value indicating proximity to the in-focus position of the objective lens, and using the sum signal as an input to the position servo while moving the objective lens until a time at which the focus error signal reaches the predetermined value, at which time the position servo is made inoperable and the focusing control servo is made operable thereafter.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the predetermined value corresponds to a zero of the focus error signal.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the predetermined value is offset from the zero of the focus error signal by a predetermined amount such that

the focus error signal reaches the predetermined value before reaching the zero value.

4. A method as claimed in any preceding claim whereby operation of the position servo comprises summing the outputs of the divided sensor in a summing circuit (302), connecting the output of the summing circuit to a first input of a subtractor circuit (303) by operation of a switch (203), and inputting a ramped reference signal (K) to a second input of the subtractor circuit.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein the position servo is made inoperable and the focusing control servo is made operable by actuation of the switch to disconnect the summing circuit from the subtractor circuit and to connect the focus error signal to the subtractor circuit.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein the step of monitoring the focus error signal is performed by a processor (304) which effects actuation of the switch.

7. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the processor varies the gain of the subtractor circuit after actuation of the switch such that the gain of the focus control servo is substantially equal to the gain of the position servo.

8. A method as claimed in claim 5 including the step of delaying the operation of the focus control servo after actuation of the switch during a delay period, applying a constant voltage to a focusing coil (112) operable to move the objective lens towards the in-focus position during the delay period, and both terminating the delay period and commencing operation of the focus control servo when the focus error signal is determined to be zero.

9. An optical information recording/reproducing apparatus for performing at least one of recording information onto and reproducing information from a recording medium (101) by irradiating a focusing-controlled light spot on the recording medium through an objective lens (110) comprising:

a divided sensor (116) operable to receive light reflected from the recording medium;
means (301) for creating a focus error signal from a difference of outputs of the divided sensor;
means (302) for creating a sum signal from the outputs of the divided sensor;
servo means (305) operable to move the objective lens in response to input of the sum signal towards a position where the light spot is focused and to maintain the objective lens in the

in-focus position in response to input of the focus error signal;

characterised by the servo means being constituted during movement of the objective lens towards the in-focus position by a position servo (305) responsive to the sum signal and by the servo means being constituted during maintenance of the in-focus position by a focus controlled servo responsive to the focus error signal; further comprising control means (304) operable to monitor the focus error signal during movement of the objective lens and to compare the focus error signal with a predetermined value indicating proximity to the in-focus position of the objective lens, the control means being operable to effect inputting of the sum signal to the position servo while moving the objective lens until a time at which the focus error signal reaches the predetermined value, at which time the control means is operable to make the position servo inoperable and to make the focusing control servo operable thereafter.

10. Apparatus as claimed in claim 9 wherein the predetermined value corresponds to a zero of the focus error signal.
11. Apparatus as claimed in claim 9 wherein the predetermined value is offset from the zero of the focus error signal by a predetermined amount such that the focus error signal reaches the predetermined value before reaching the zero value.
12. Apparatus as claimed in any of claims 9 to 11 comprising a summing circuit (302) operable to sum the outputs of the divided sensor, a switch (203) operable to connect the output of the summing circuit to a first input of a subtractor circuit (303), and wherein the control means is operable to input a ramped reference signal (K) to a second input of the subtractor circuit.
13. Apparatus as claimed in claim 12 wherein the switch is operable to disconnect the summing circuit from the subtractor circuit and to connect the focus error signal to the subtractor circuit to thereby make the position servo inoperable and to make the focusing control servo operable.
14. Apparatus as claimed in claim 13 wherein the control means comprises a processor (304) operable to effect actuation of the switch.
15. Apparatus as claimed in claim 14 wherein the processor is operable to vary a gain of the subtractor circuit after actuation of the switch such that the gain of the focus control servo is substantially equal to the gain of the position servo.

16. Apparatus as claimed in claim 13 wherein the control means is operable to effect a delay of operation of the focus control servo after actuation of the switch during a delay period, further comprising means operable to apply a constant voltage to a focusing coil (112) operable to move the objective lens towards the in focus position during the delay period, the processor being further operable to terminate the delay period and commence operation of the focus control servo when the focus error signal is determined to be zero.

Patentansprüche

1. Optisches Aufzeichnungs-/Wiedergabeverfahren zum Ausführen wenigstens einer Informationsaufzeichnung auf einen / oder einer Informationswiedergabe von einem Aufzeichnungsträger (101) durch Bestrahlen eines fokussiergesteuerten Lichtflecks auf den Aufzeichnungsträger durch eine Objektlinse (110), deren Position durch Wirken eines Servomittels steuerbar ist, mit den Verfahrensschritten:

Empfangen reflektierten Lichts aus dem Aufzeichnungsträger durch Wirken eines geteilten Sensors (116);
Erzeugen eines Fokussierfehlersignals (H) gemäß einer Differenz aus Ausgangssignalen des geteilten Sensors;
Erzeugen eines Summensignals (I) aus den Ausgangssignalen vom geteilten Sensor;
Bewegen der Objektlinse durch Wirken eines Servomittels (305) abhängig vom Eingang des Summensignals zu einer Position, bei der der Lichtfleck scharfgestellt ist; und
Beibehalten der Objektlinse in der Scharfstellposition durch Wirken des Servomittels abhängig vom Eingang des Fokussierfehlersignals;

gekennzeichnet durch Servomittel, die während der Bewegung der Objektlinse zur Scharfstellposition durch einen auf das Summensignal ansprechenden Positionsservo (305) gebildet sind, und durch Servomittel, die während der Beibehaltung der Scharfstellposition durch einen auf das Fokussierfehlersignal ansprechenden Fokussiersteuerservo gebildet sind; mit den weiteren Verfahrensschritten:

Überwachen des Fokussierfehlersignals bei der Bewegung der Objektlinse und Vergleichen des Fokussierfehlersignals mit einem vorbestimmten Wert, der ungefähr die Scharfstellposition der Objektlinse anzeigt, und Verwenden des Summensignals als Eingangssignal

für den Positionsservo, während sich die Objektivlinse eine Zeit solange bewegt, bis das Fokussierfehlersignal den vorbestimmten Wert erreicht hat, und wobei der Positionsservo in dieser Zeit nicht betriebsbereit und danach der Fokussiersteuerservo betriebsbereit geschaltet ist.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der vorbestimmte Wert einer Null des Fokussierfehlersignals entspricht. 10
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der vorbestimmte Wert von der Null des Fokussierfehlersignals um einen bestimmten Betrag so verschoben ist, daß das Fokussierfehlersignal vor Erreichen des Nullwertes den vorbestimmten Wert erreicht. 15
4. Verfahren nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, bei dem das Wirken des Positionsservos die Verfahrensschritte umfaßt: Summieren der Ausgangssignale des geteilten Sensors in einer Summierschaltung (302), Verbinden des Ausgangs der Summierschaltung mit einem ersten Eingang einer Subtrahierschaltung (303) durch Schalten eines Schalters (203) und Eingeben eines Rampenbezugssignals (K) in einen zweiten Eingang der Subtrahierschaltung. 20 25
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, bei dem der Positionsservo nicht betriebsbereit und der Fokussiersteuerservo betriebsbereit gemacht wird durch Einstellen des Schalters zum Abschalten der Summierschaltung von der Subtrahierschaltung und zum Verknüpfen des Fokussierfehlersignals mit der Subtrahierschaltung. 30 35
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, bei dem der Verfahrensschritt des Überwachens des Fokussierfehlersignals von einem Prozessor (304) ausgeführt wird, der das Umschalten des Schalters ausführt. 40
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, bei dem der Prozessor die Verstärkung der Subtrahierschaltung nach Schalten des Schalters so verändert, daß die Verstärkung des Fokussiersteurservos im wesentlichen gleich der Verstärkung des Positionsservos ist. 45
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, mit den Verfahrensschritten: Verzögern des Betriebs des Fokussiersteurservos nach Betätigen des Schalters während einer Verzögerungsperiode, Anlegen einer Konstantspannung an einer Fokussierwicklung (112), die betriebsbereit ist zum Hinbewegen der Objektivlinse zur Scharfstellposition während der Verzögerungsperiode, und sowohl Abschließen der Verzögerungsperiode als auch Beginnen des Be-

triebs des Fokussiersteurservos, wenn das Fokussierfehlersignal mit Null bestimmt ist.

9. Optisches Informationsaufzeichnungs-/Wiedergabegerät zum Ausführen wenigstens einer Informationsaufzeichnung auf einen / oder einer Informationswiedergabe von einem Aufzeichnungsträger (101) durch Bestrahlen eines fokussiergesteuerten Lichtflecks auf den Aufzeichnungsträger durch eine Objektivlinse (110), mit: 5 10

einem geteilten Sensor (116), der betriebsbereit ist, vom Aufzeichnungsträger reflektiertes Licht zu empfangen;
Mitteln (301) zum Erzeugen eines Fokussierfehlersignals aus einer Differenz von Ausgangssignalen des geteilten Sensors;
Mitteln (302) zum Erzeugen eines Summensignals aus den Ausgangssignalen des geteilten Sensors;
Servomitteln (305), die betriebsbereit sind, die Objektivlinse abhängig von der Eingabe des Summensignals zu einer Position zu bewegen, bei der der Lichtfleck scharfgestellt ist, und zur Beibehaltung der Objektivlinse in der Scharfstellposition abhängig von der Eingabe des Fokussierfehlersignals;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Servomittel während der Hinbewegung der Objektivlinse zur Scharfstellposition durch einen auf das Summensignal ansprechenden Positionsservo (305) gebildet sind, und durch Servomittel, die während der Beibehaltung der Scharfstellposition durch einen auf das Fokussierfehlersignal ansprechenden Fokussiersteuerservo gebildet sind;

daß Steuermittel (304) betriebsbereit sind, das Fokussierfehlersignal während der Bewegung der Objektivlinse zu überwachen und das Fokussierfehlersignal mit einem vorbestimmten Wert zu vergleichen, der ungefähr die Scharfstellposition der Objektivlinse anzeigt, wobei das Steuermittel betriebsbereit ist, die Eingabe des Summensignals in den Positionsservo zu bewirken, während sich die Objektivlinse eine solange Zeit bewegt, bis das Fokussierfehlersignal den vorbestimmten Wert erreicht hat, wobei das Steuermittel eingerichtet ist, in dieser Zeit den Positionsservo nicht betriebsbereit und den Fokussiersteuerservo danach betriebsbereit zu schalten.

10. Gerät nach Anspruch 9, bei dem der vorbestimmte Wert einer Null des Fokussierfehlersignals entspricht. 55
11. Gerät nach Anspruch 9, bei dem der vorbestimmte

Wert des Fokussierfehlersignals von Null um einen vorbestimmten Betrag so verschoben ist, daß das Fokussierfehlersignal den vorbestimmten Wert vor dem Nullwert erreicht.

12. Gerät nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 11, mit einer Summierschaltung (302), die eingerichtet ist, die Ausgangssignale des geteilten Sensors zu summieren, mit einem Schalter (203), der eingerichtet ist, den Ausgang der Summierschaltung mit einem ersten Eingang einer Subtrahierschaltung (303) zu verbinden, und wobei das Steuermittel eingerichtet ist, ein Rampenbezugssignal (K) in einen zweiten Eingang der Subtrahierschaltung einzugeben.
13. Gerät nach Anspruch 12, dessen Schalter eingerichtet ist, die Summierschaltung von der Subtrahierschaltung zu trennen und das Fokussierfehlersignal zur Subtrahierschaltung zu leiten, um dadurch den Positionsservo nicht betriebsbereit und den Fokussiersteuerservo betriebsbereit zu schalten.
14. Gerät nach Anspruch 13, dessen Steuermittel einen Prozessor (304) enthält, der eingerichtet ist, den Schalter zu betätigen.
15. Gerät nach Anspruch 14, dessen Prozessor eingerichtet ist, die Verstärkung der Subtrahierschaltung nach Schalten des Schalters in der Weise zu verändern, daß die Verstärkung des Fokussiersteuersignals im wesentlichen gleich der Verstärkung des Positionsservos ist.
16. Gerät nach Anspruch 13, dessen Steuermittel eingerichtet ist, eine Verzögerung des Arbeitens vom Fokussiersteuerservo nach Betätigen des Schalters während einer Verzögerungsperiode zu bewirken, und das des weiteren ausgestattet ist mit Mitteln, die zum Anlegen einer Konstantspannung an eine Fokussierwicklung (112) eingerichtet sind, die die Objektivlinse während der Verzögerungszeit zur Scharfstellposition hinbewegt, wobei der Prozessor des weiteren zum Beenden der Verzögerungsperiode und zum Beginnen des Betriebs des Fokussiersteuerservos eingerichtet ist, wenn das Fokussiersteuersignal mit Null bestimmt ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé d'enregistrement - de reproduction optique d'informations consistant à exécuter au moins l'un de l'enregistrement d'une information sur un support d'enregistrement (101) et de la reproduction d'une information à partir de ce support d'enregistrement par projection d'un spot de lumière, dont la focalisation est commandée, sur le support d'en-

gistrement par l'intermédiaire d'une lentille d'objectif (110) dont la position peut être commandée par l'actionnement de moyens d'asservissement, le procédé incluant les étapes consistant à :

recevoir une lumière réfléchie provenant du support d'enregistrement par actionnement d'un capteur divisé (116);
créer un signal d'erreur de focalisation (H) à partir d'une différence entre les signaux de sortie du capteur divisé;
créer un signal somme (I) à partir des signaux de sortie du capteur divisé;
déplacer la lentille d'objectif par actionnement de moyens d'asservissement (305) en réponse à une entrée du signal somme, en direction d'une position dans laquelle le spot de lumière est focalisé; et
maintenir la lentille d'objectif dans la position focalisée par actionnement des moyens d'asservissement en réponse à une entrée du signal d'erreur de focalisation;

caractérisé en ce que les moyens d'asservissement sont constitués, pendant le déplacement de la lentille d'objectif en direction de la position focalisée, par un dispositif d'asservissement de position (305) sensible au signal somme et que les moyens d'asservissement sont constitués, pendant le maintien en position focalisée, par un dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation sensible au signal d'erreur de focalisation; le procédé comprenant en outre les étapes consistant à contrôler le signal d'erreur de focalisation pendant le déplacement de la lentille d'objectif et comparer le signal d'erreur de focalisation à une valeur prédéterminée indiquant la proximité vis-à-vis de la position focalisée de la lentille d'objectif, et utiliser le signal somme en tant que signal d'entrée pour le dispositif d'asservissement de position, alors que la lentille d'objectif est déplacée, jusqu'à un instant auquel le signal d'erreur de focalisation atteint la valeur prédéterminée, instant auquel le dispositif d'asservissement de position est rendu inactif et le dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation est ensuite rendu apte à fonctionner.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la valeur prédéterminée correspond à un zéro du signal d'erreur de focalisation.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la valeur prédéterminée est décalée du zéro du signal d'erreur de focalisation, d'une quantité prédéterminée de telle sorte que le signal d'erreur de focalisation atteint la valeur prédéterminée avant d'atteindre la valeur zéro.

4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'actionnement du dispositif d'asservissement de position comprend la sommation des signaux de sortie du capteur divisé dans un circuit de sommation (302), la connexion de la sortie du circuit de sommation à une première entrée d'un circuit soustracteur (303) par actionnement d'un commutateur (203), et l'introduction d'un signal de référence en rampe (K) à une seconde entrée du circuit soustracteur. 5 10
5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le dispositif d'asservissement de position est rendu inactif et le dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation est rendu actif par actionnement du commutateur pour déconnecter le circuit de sommation du circuit soustracteur et appliquer le signal d'erreur de focalisation au circuit soustracteur. 15
6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel l'étape de contrôle du signal d'erreur de focalisation est exécuté par un processeur (304) qui commande l'actionnement du commutateur. 20
7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le processeur modifie le gain du circuit soustracteur après actionnement du commutateur de telle sorte que le gain du dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation est sensiblement égal au gain du dispositif d'asservissement de position. 25 30
8. Procédé selon la revendication 5, incluant l'étape consistant à retarder le fonctionnement du dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation après l'actionnement du commutateur pendant une période de retardement, appliquer une tension constante à une bobine de focalisation (112) pouvant agir de manière à déplacer la lentille d'objectif en direction de la position focalisée pendant la période de retardement, et à la fois achever la période de retardement et commencer à faire fonctionner le dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation lorsque le signal d'erreur de focalisation est déterminé comme étant nul. 35 40
9. Appareil d'enregistrement / de reproduction optique d'informations pour exécuter au moins l'un d'un enregistrement de l'information sur un support d'enregistrement (101) et de la reproduction d'une information à partir de ce support d'enregistrement par projection d'un spot de lumière à focalisation commandée, sur le support d'enregistrement au moyen d'une lentille d'objectif (110), comprenant : 45
 - un capteur divisé (116) pouvant agir de manière à recevoir une lumière réfléchie par le support d'enregistrement; 55
 - des moyens (301) pour créer un signal d'erreur de focalisation à partir d'une différence de signaux de sortie du capteur divisé;
 - des moyens (302) pour créer un signal somme à partir des sorties du capteur divisé;
 - des moyens d'asservissement (305) pouvant agir de manière à déplacer la lentille d'objectif en réponse à une entrée du signal somme en direction d'une position dans laquelle le spot de lumière est focalisé, et maintenir la lentille d'objectif dans la position focalisée en réponse à une entrée du signal d'erreur de focalisation;
- caractérisé en ce que les moyens d'asservissement sont constitués pendant le déplacement de la lentille d'objectif en direction de la position focalisée, par un dispositif d'asservissement de position (305) sensible au signal somme et que les moyens d'asservissement sont constitués pendant le maintien de la position focalisée par un dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation sensible au signal d'erreur de focalisation; comprenant en outre des moyens de commande (304) pouvant agir de manière à contrôler le signal d'erreur de focalisation pendant le déplacement de la lentille d'objectif et comparer le signal d'erreur de focalisation à une valeur prédéterminée indiquant une proximité vis-à-vis de la position focalisée de la lentille d'objectif, les moyens de commande pouvant agir de manière à introduire le signal somme dans le dispositif d'asservissement de position alors que la lentille d'objectif est déplacée, jusqu'à un instant auquel le signal d'erreur de focalisation atteint la valeur prédéterminée, instant auquel les moyens de commande peuvent agir de manière à rendre inactif le dispositif d'asservissement de position et à rendre ensuite apte à fonctionner le dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation.
10. Appareil selon la revendication 9, dans lequel la valeur prédéterminée correspond à un zéro du signal d'erreur de focalisation. 40
11. Appareil selon la revendication 9, dans lequel la valeur prédéterminée est décalée par rapport au zéro du signal d'erreur de focalisation, d'une quantité prédéterminée de telle sorte que le signal d'erreur de focalisation atteint la valeur prédéterminée avant d'atteindre la valeur zéro. 45
12. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 11, comprenant un circuit de sommation (302) apte à former la somme des signaux de sortie du capteur divisé, un commutateur (203) pouvant agir de manière à connecter la sortie du circuit de sommation à une première entrée d'un circuit soustracteur (303), et dans lequel les moyens de commande peuvent agir de manière à introduire un signal de référence en rampe (K) à une seconde entrée du 50

circuit soustracteur.

13. Appareil selon la revendication 12, dans lequel le commutateur peut agir de manière à déconnecter le circuit de sommation du circuit soustracteur et à appliquer le signal d'erreur de focalisation au circuit soustracteur pour rendre ainsi inactif le dispositif d'asservissement de position et rendre actif le dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation. 5 10
14. Appareil selon la revendication 13, dans lequel les moyens de commande comprennent un processeur (304) pouvant agir de manière à actionner le commutateur. 15
15. Appareil selon la revendication 14, dans lequel le processeur peut agir de manière à modifier un gain du circuit soustracteur après actionnement du commutateur de telle sorte que le gain du dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation est sensiblement égal au gain du dispositif d'asservissement de position. 20
16. Appareil selon la revendication 13, dans lequel les moyens de commande peuvent agir de manière à produire un retardement du fonctionnement du dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation après actionnement du commutateur pendant une période de retardement, comprenant en outre des moyens pouvant agir de manière à appliquer une tension constante à une bobine de focalisation (112) apte à déplacer la lentille d'objectif en direction de la position focalisée pendant la période de retardement, le processeur pouvant en outre agir de manière à interrompre la période de retardement et faire démarrer le fonctionnement du dispositif d'asservissement de commande de focalisation lorsque le signal d'erreur de focalisation est déterminé comme étant nul. 25 30 35 40

45

50

55

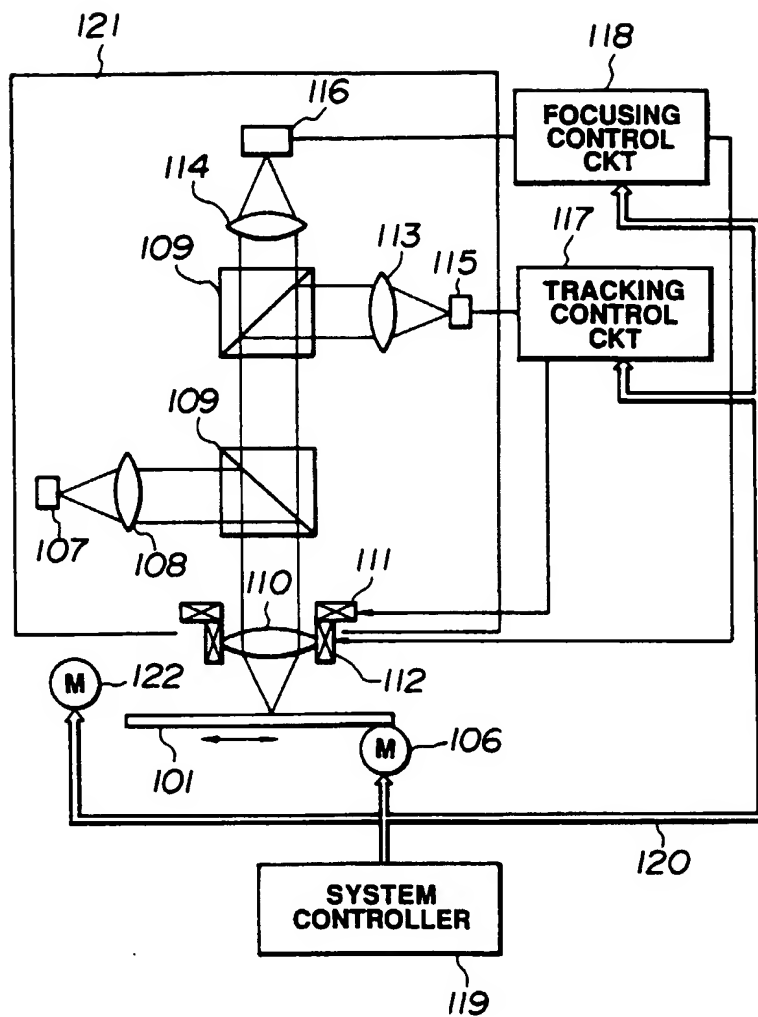


FIG.1
(PRIOR ART)

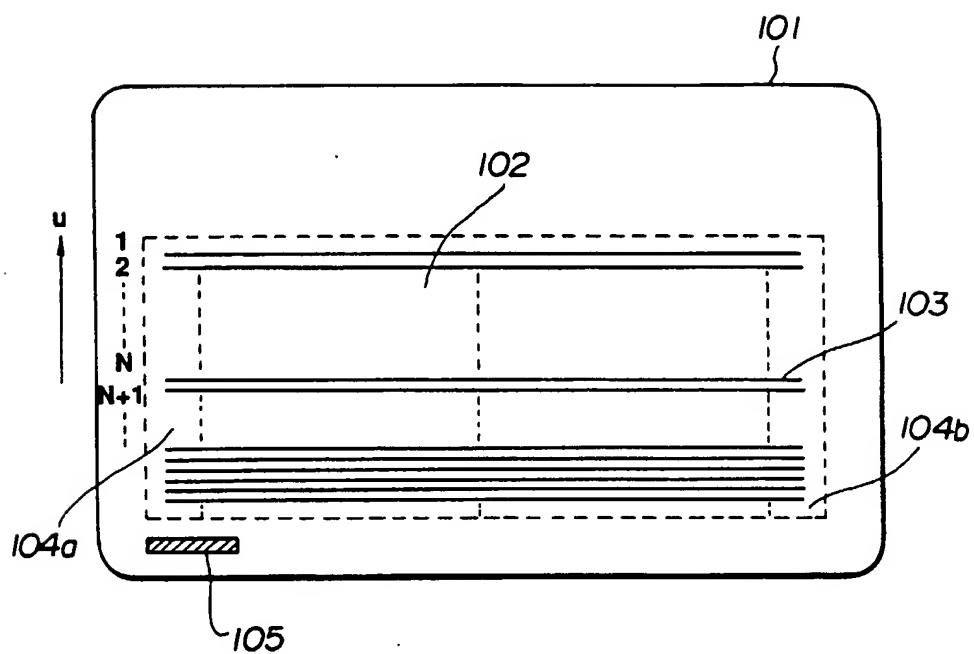


FIG.2
(PRIOR ART)

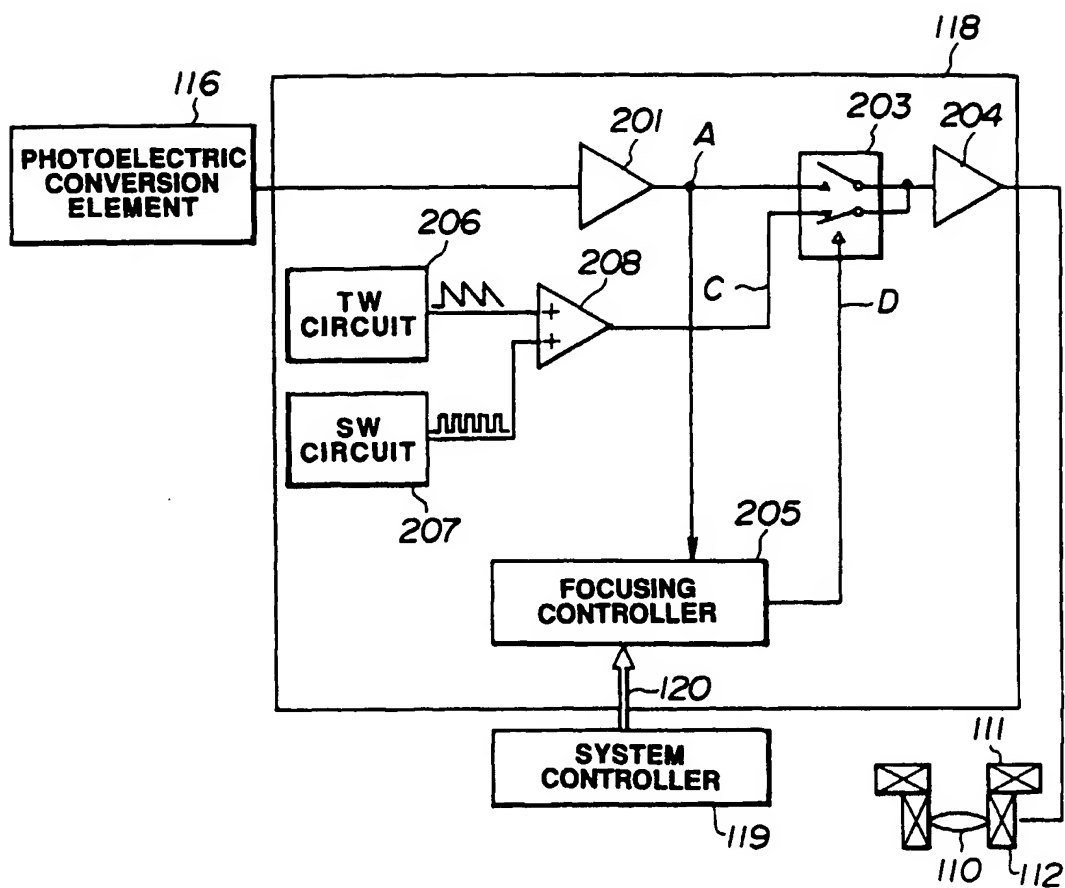


FIG.3
(PRIOR ART)

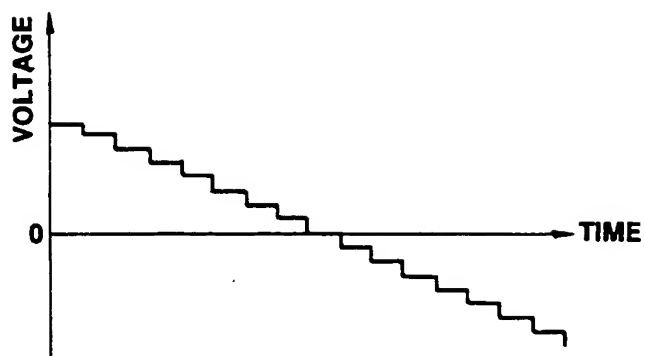


FIG. 4A
(PRIOR ART)

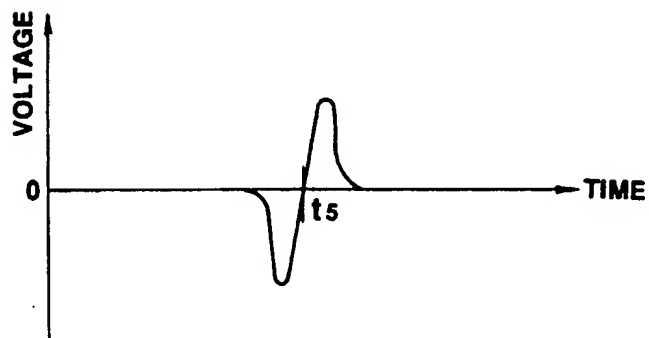


FIG. 4B
(PRIOR ART)

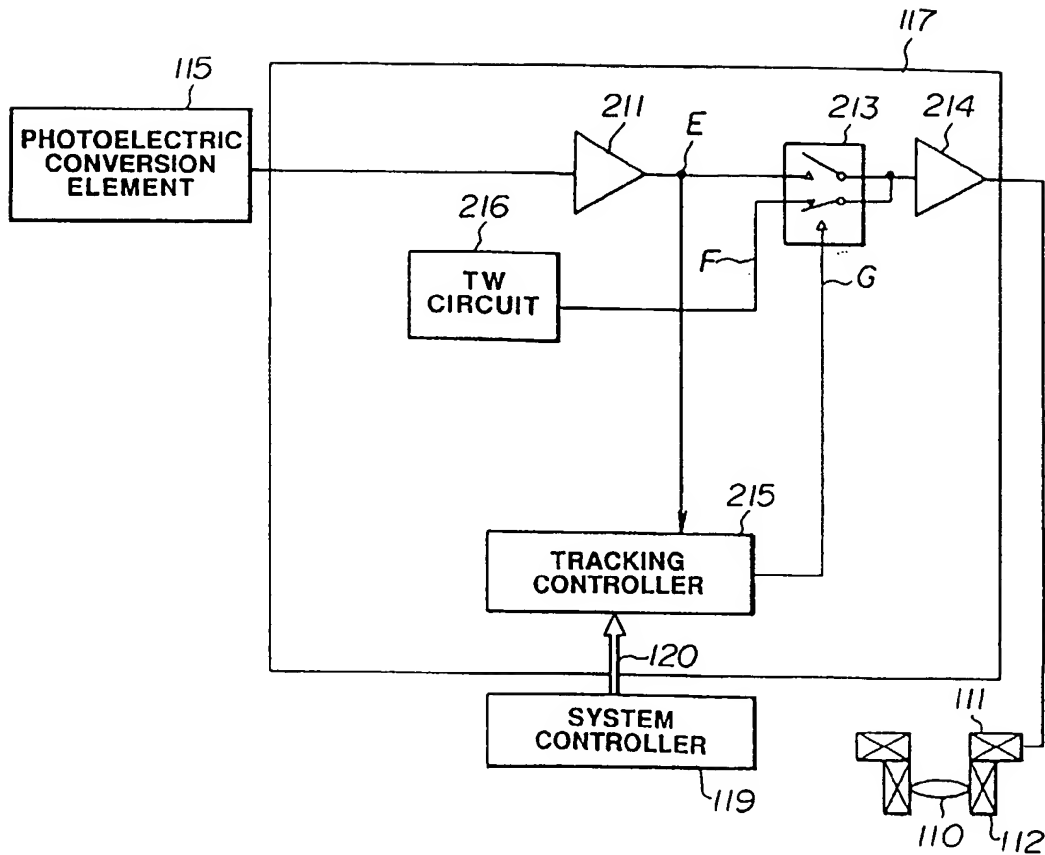


FIG.5
(PRIOR ART)

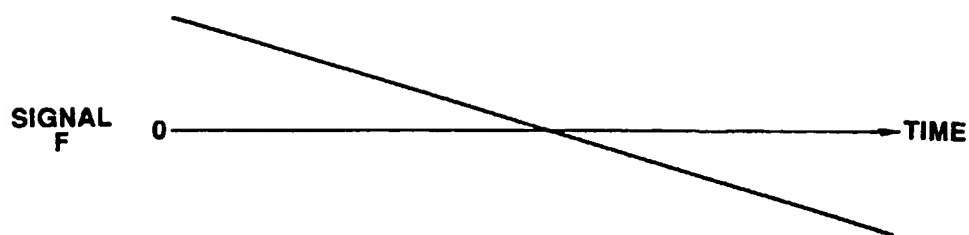


FIG. 6A
(PRIOR ART)

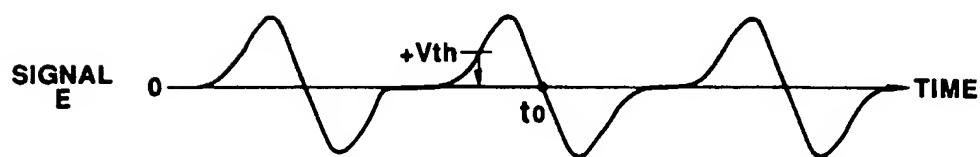


FIG. 6B
(PRIOR ART)

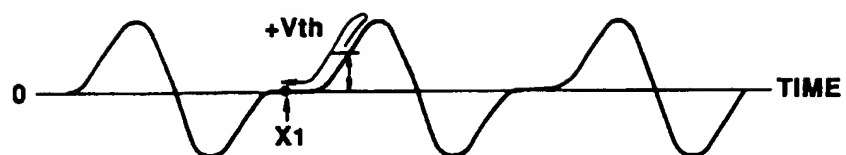


FIG.7
(PRIOR ART)

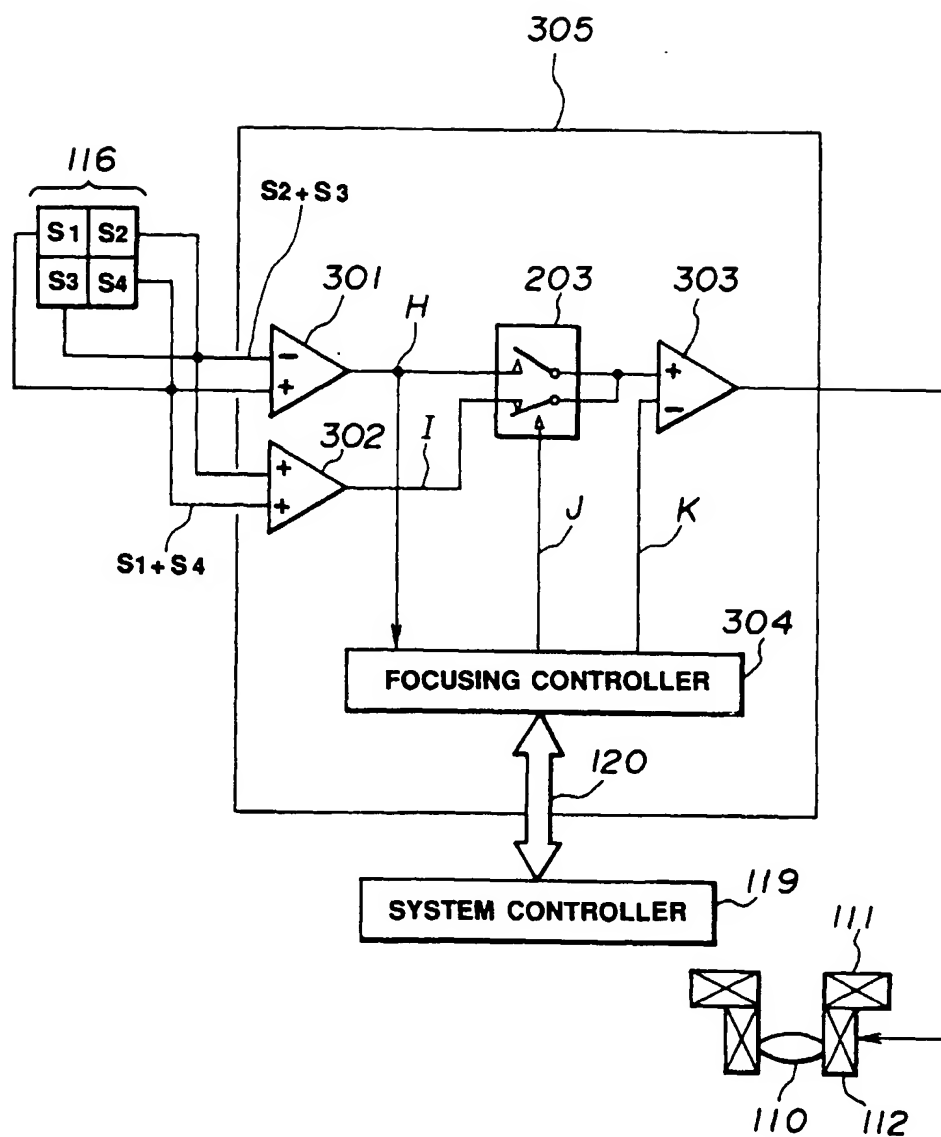


FIG.8

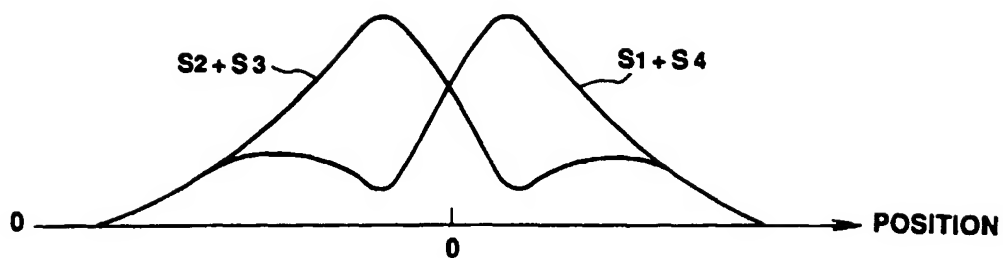


FIG. 9 A

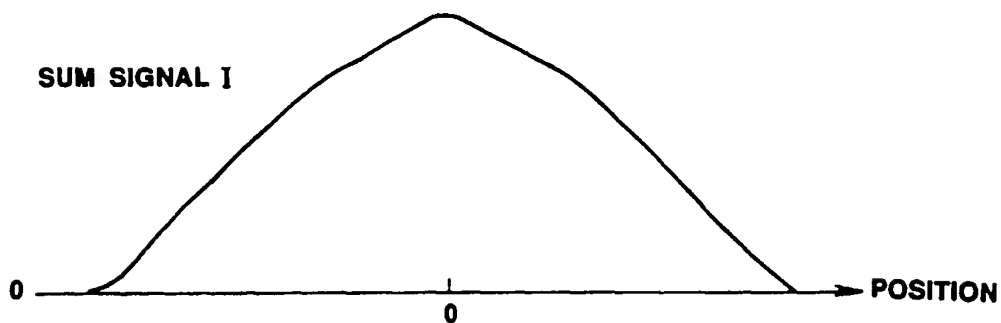


FIG. 9 B

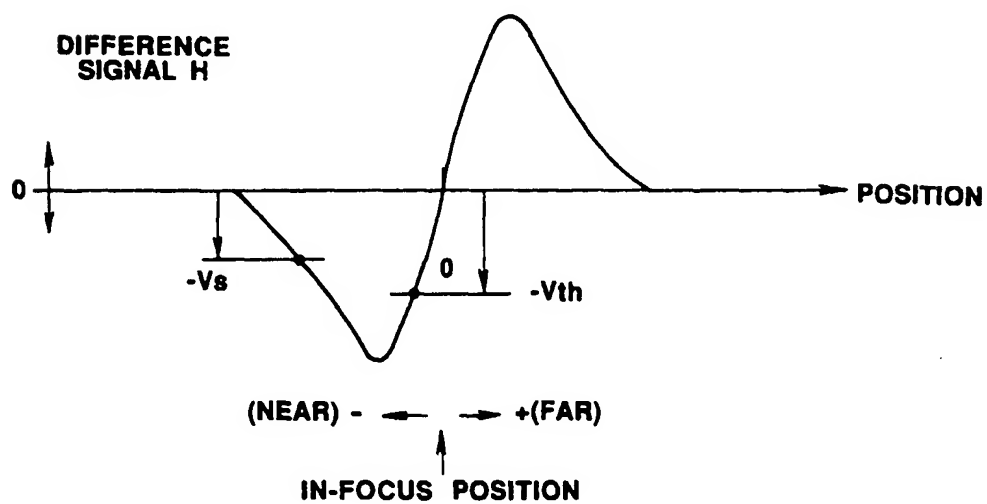


FIG. 9 C

FIG.10A



FIG.10B

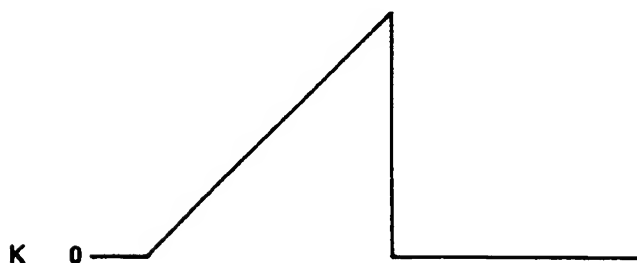


FIG.10C

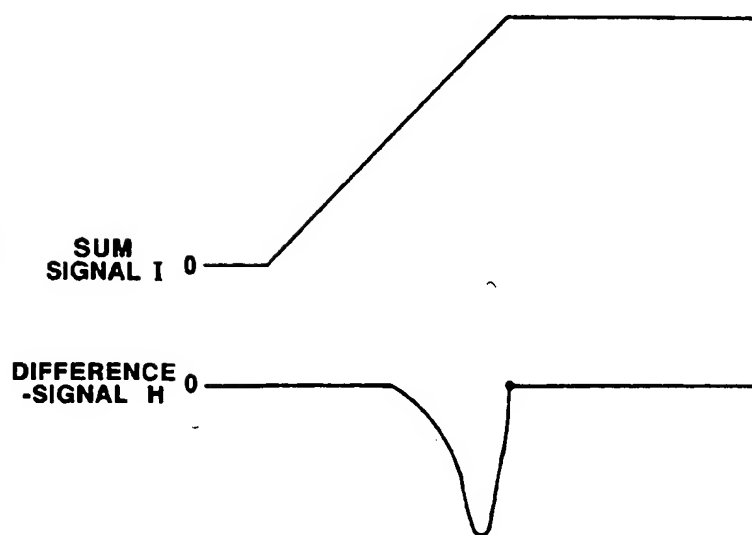
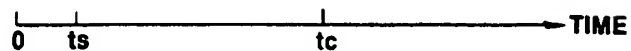


FIG.10D



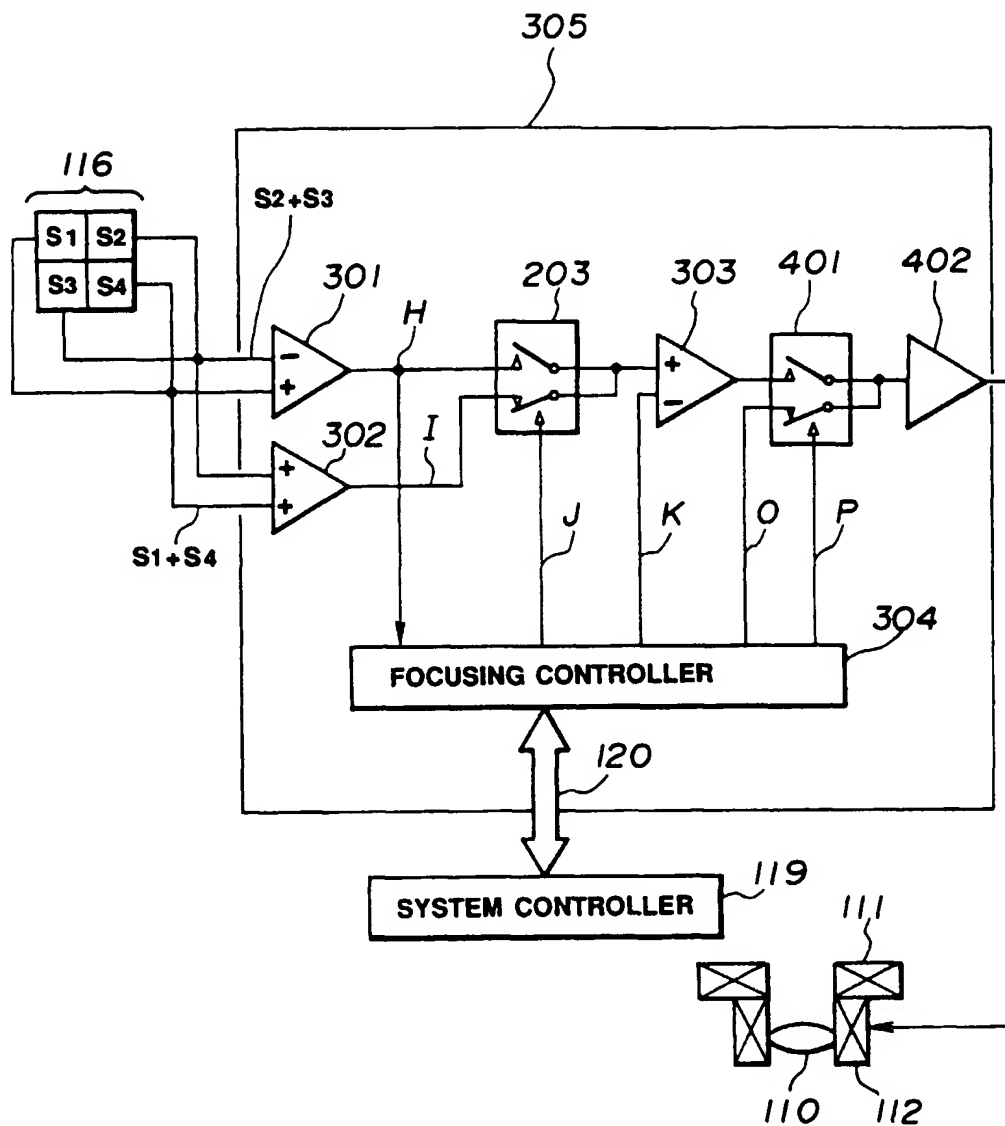


FIG.11

FIG.12A



FIG.12B



FIG.12C

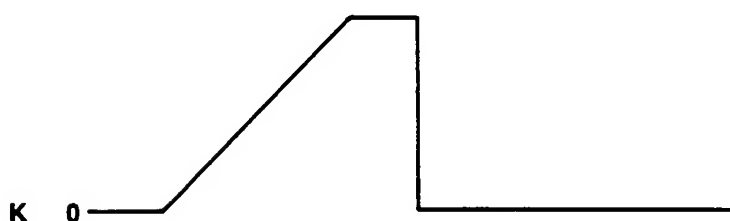


FIG.12D

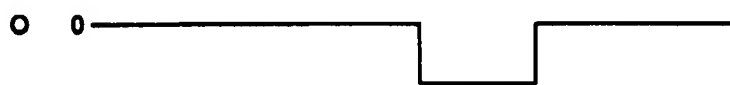
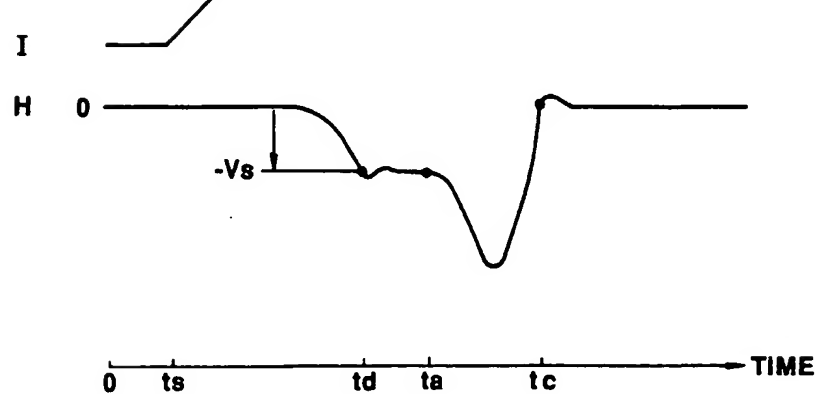


FIG.12E



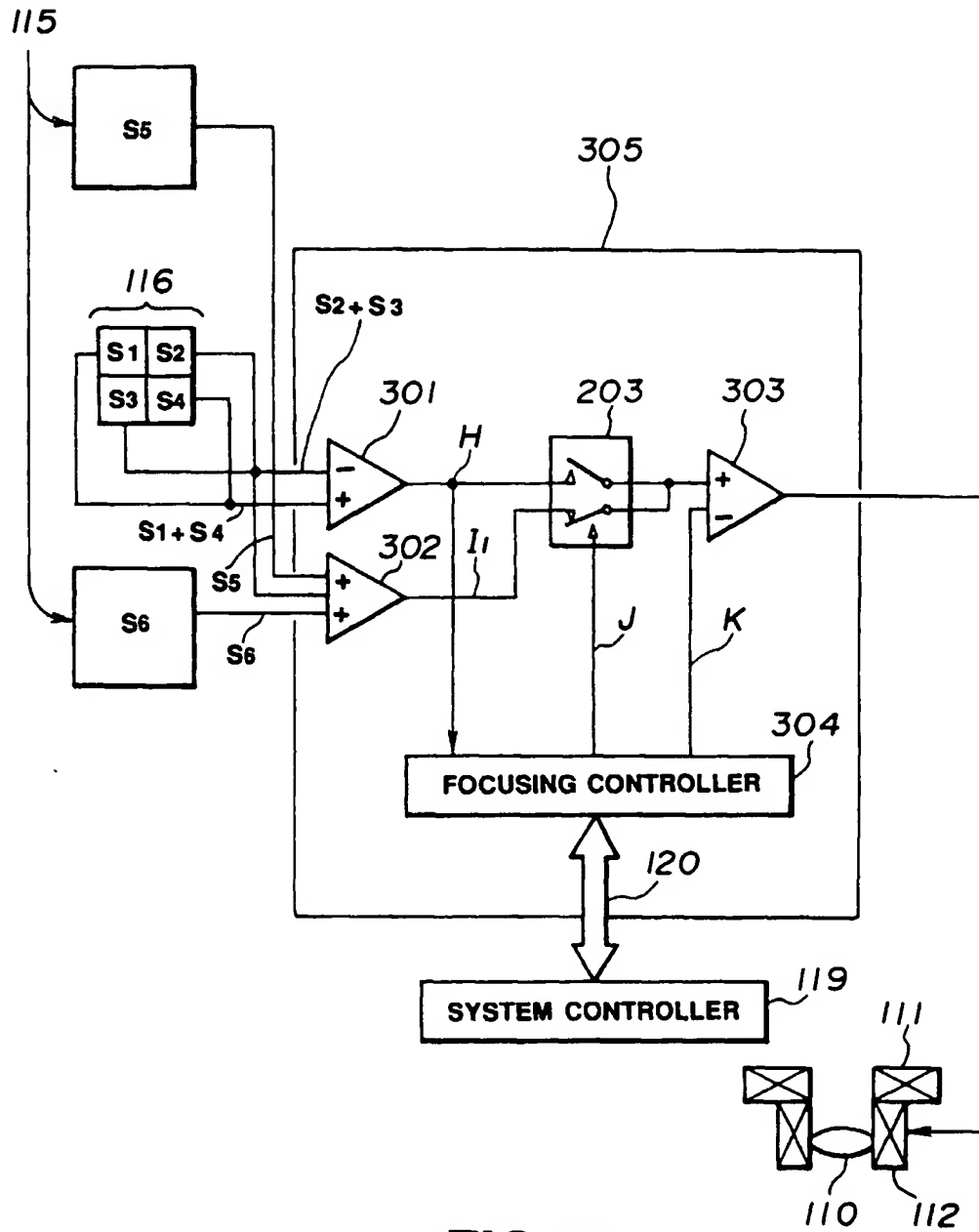


FIG.13

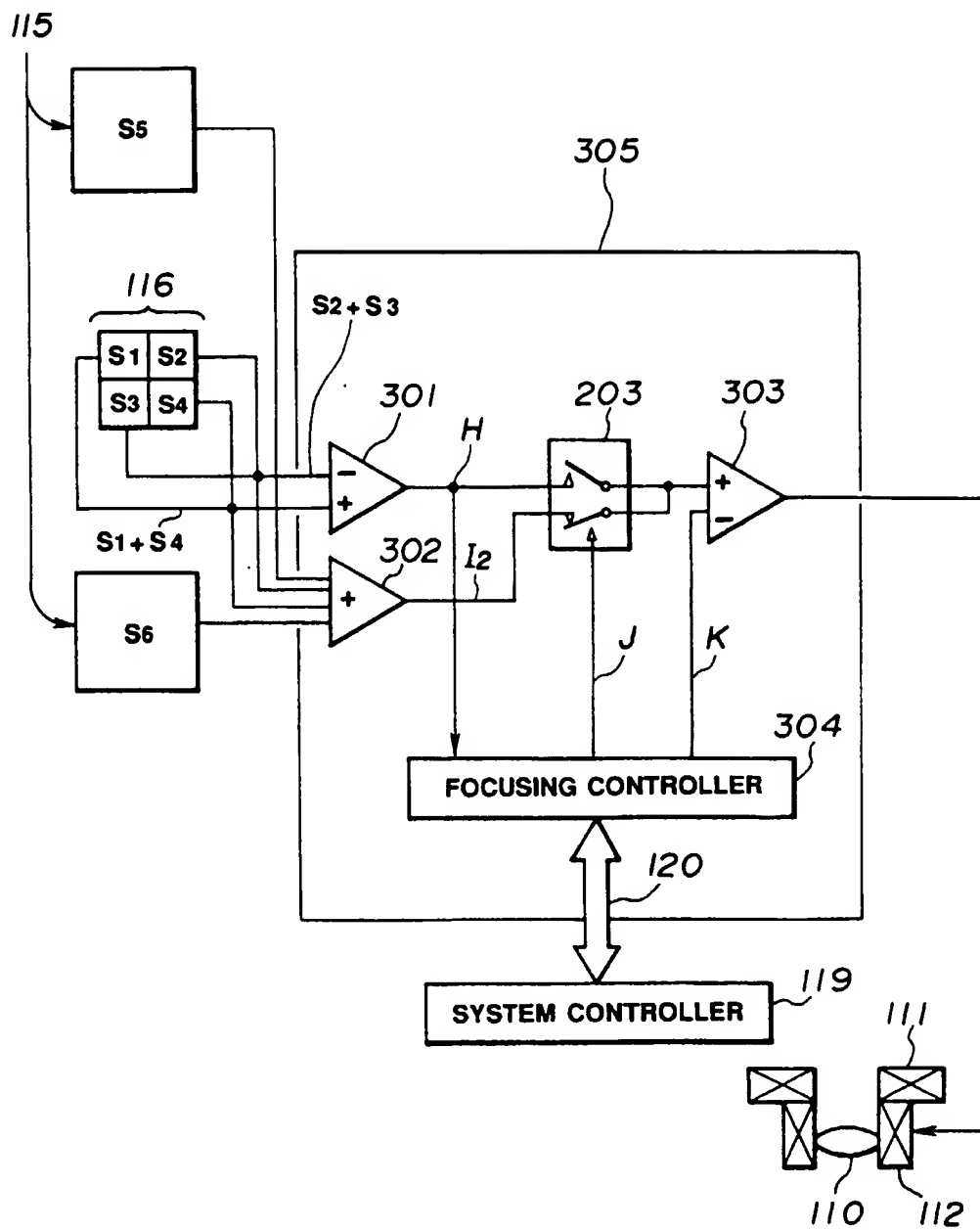


FIG.14

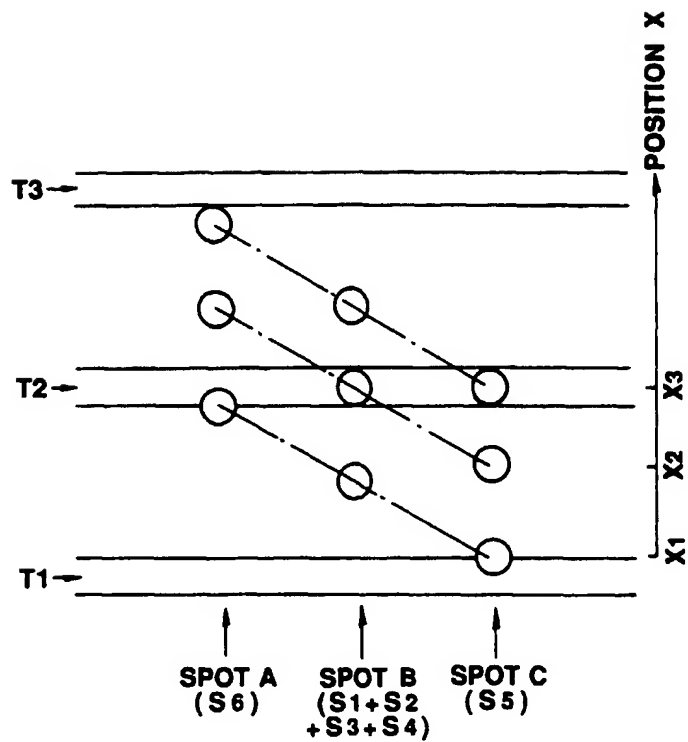


FIG.15

FIG.16A

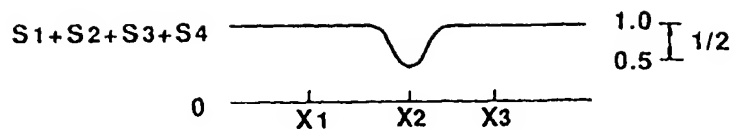


FIG.16B

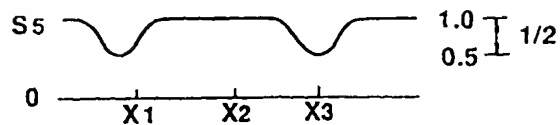


FIG.16C

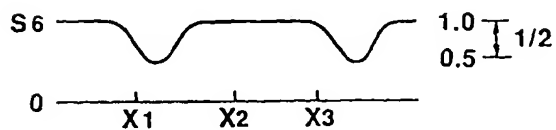


FIG.16D



0 $X1$ $X2$ $X3$ → POSITION

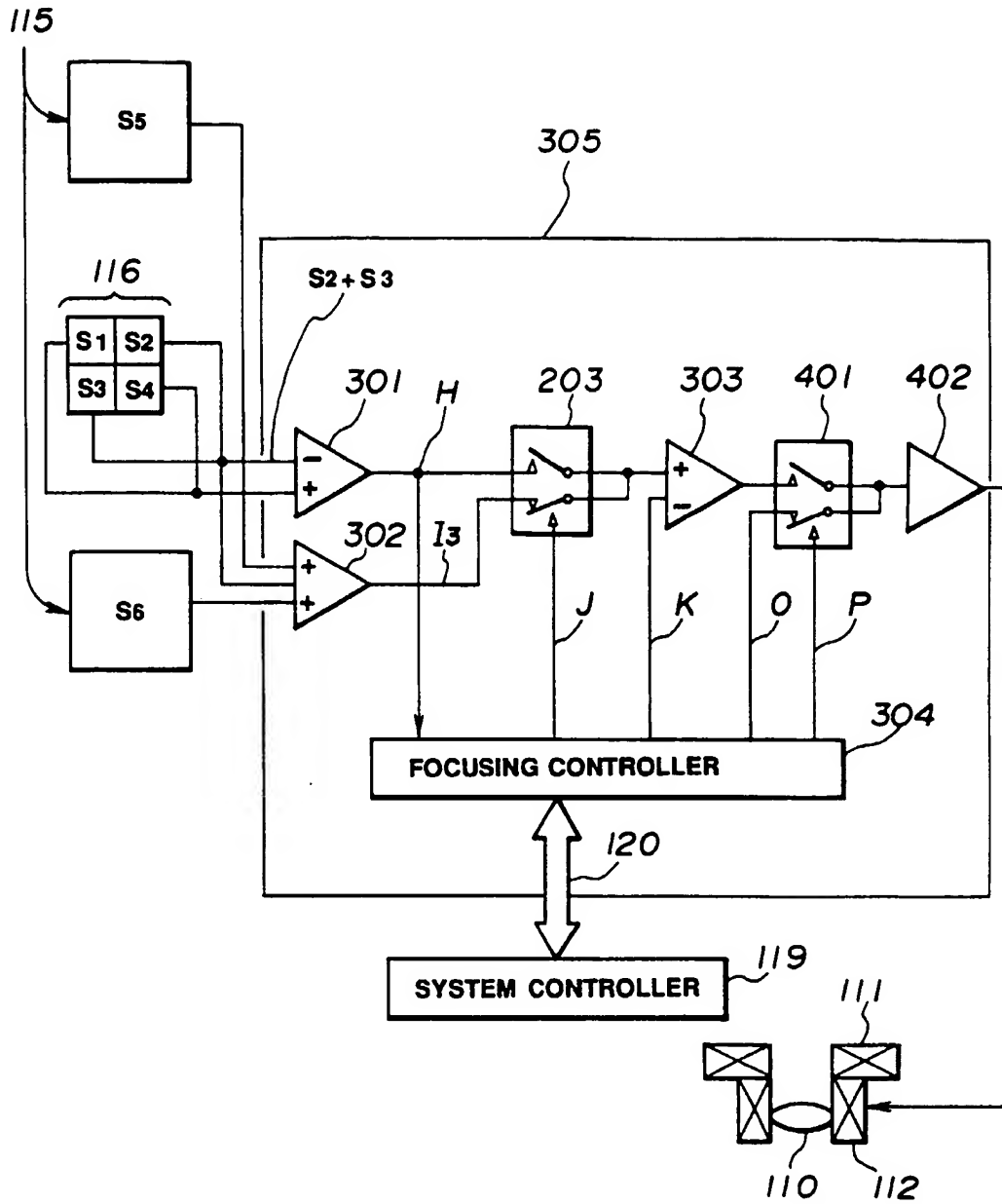


FIG.17

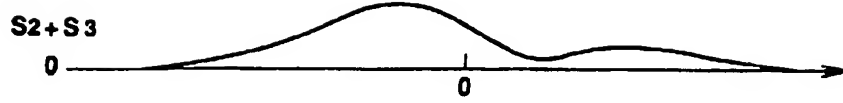


FIG.18 A

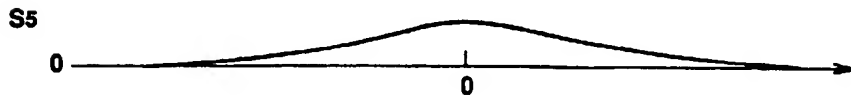


FIG.18 B

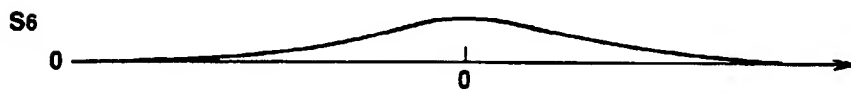


FIG.18 C

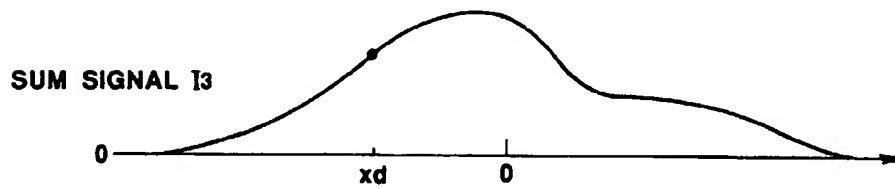


FIG.18 D

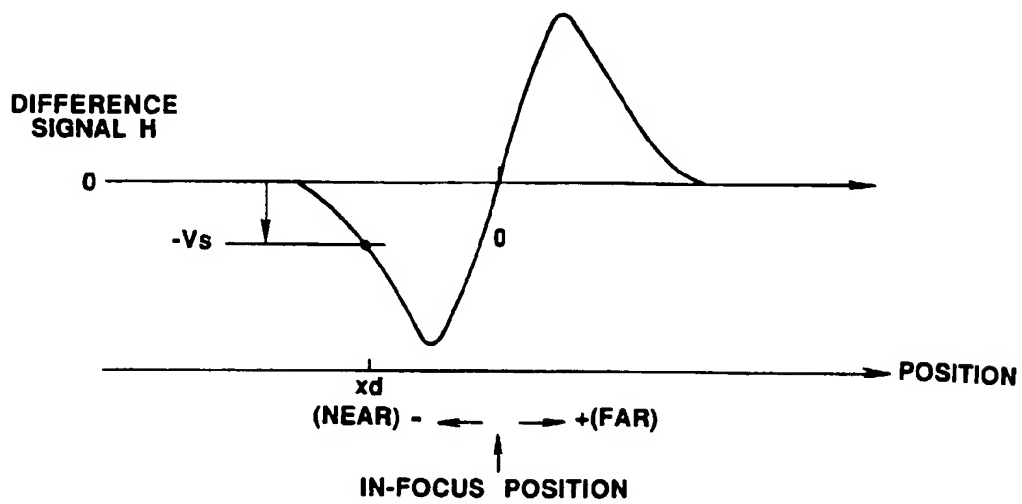


FIG.18 E

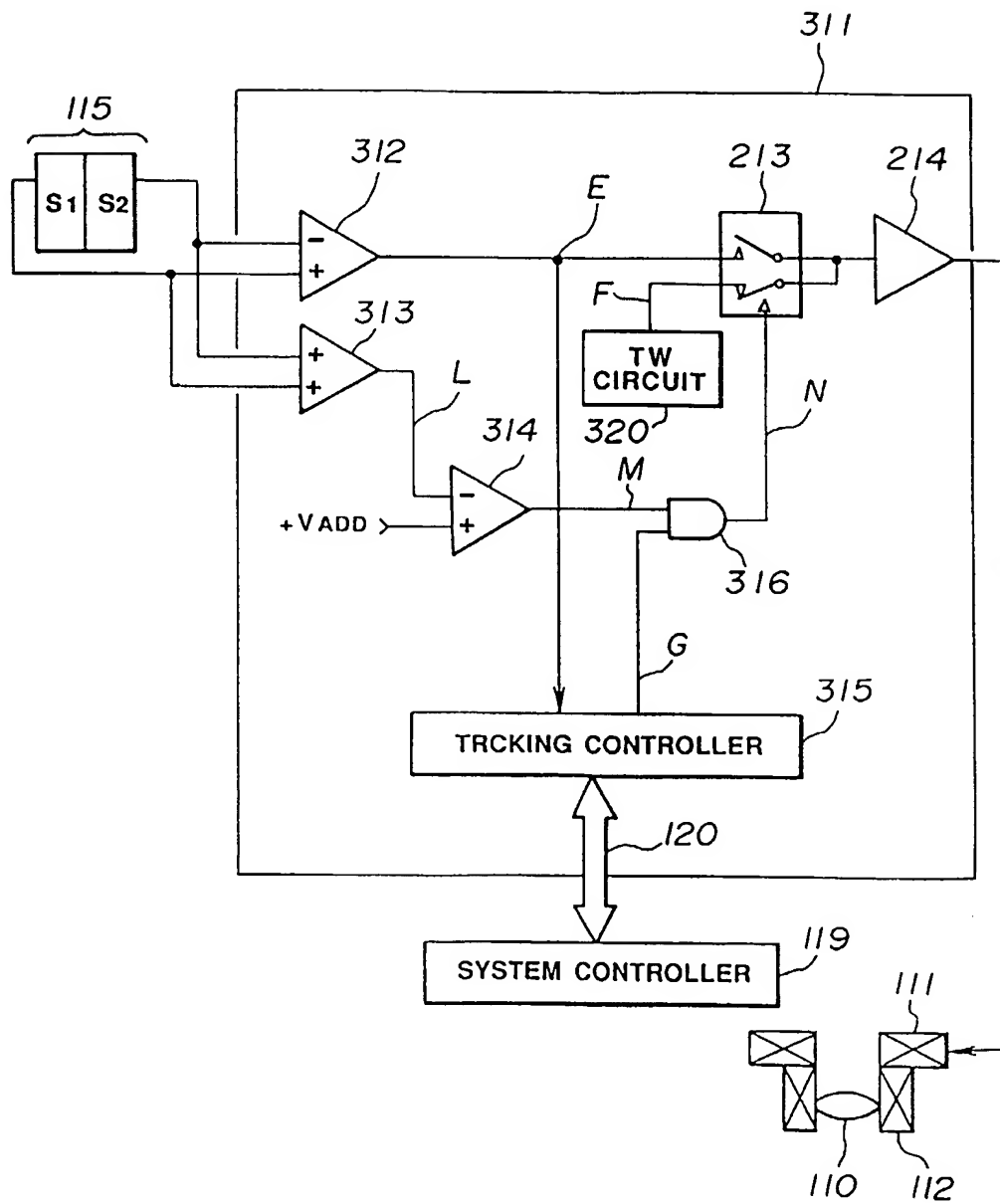


FIG.19

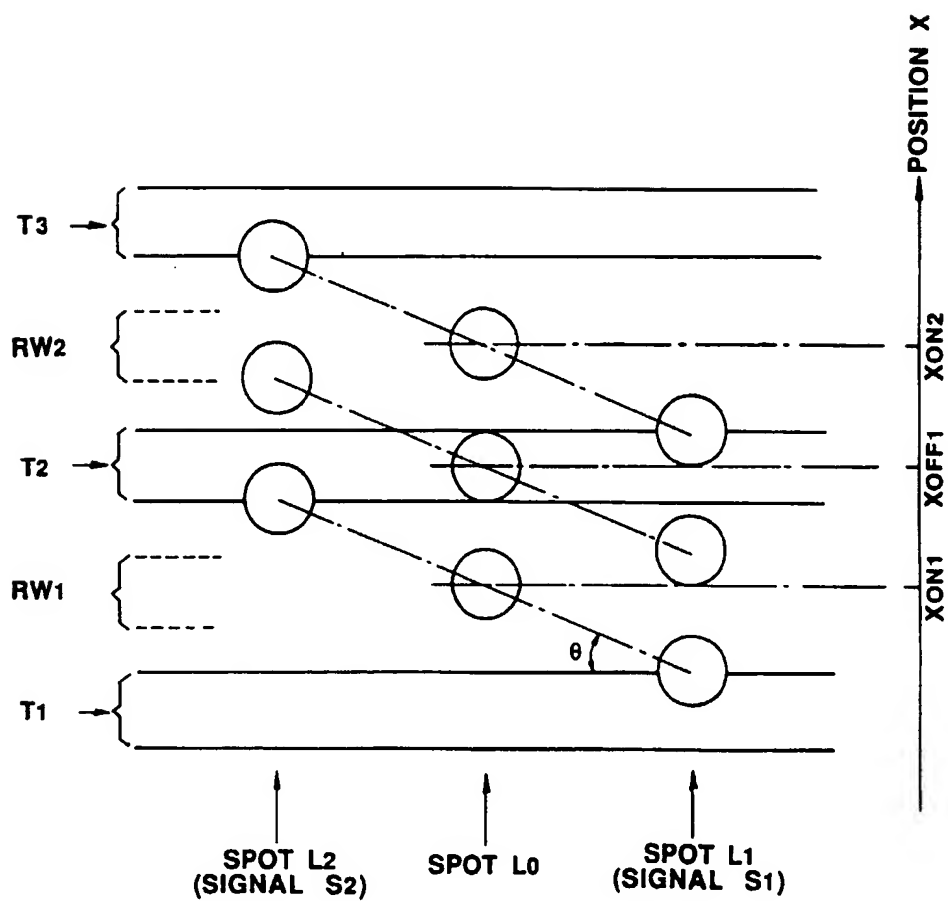


FIG.20

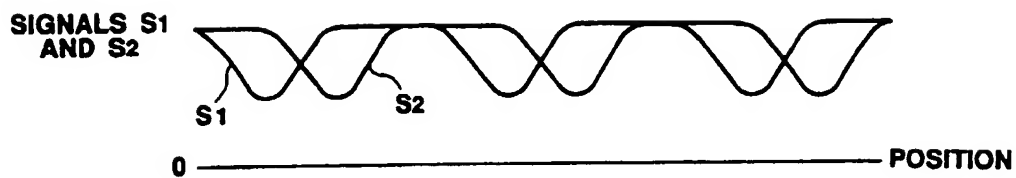


FIG.21A

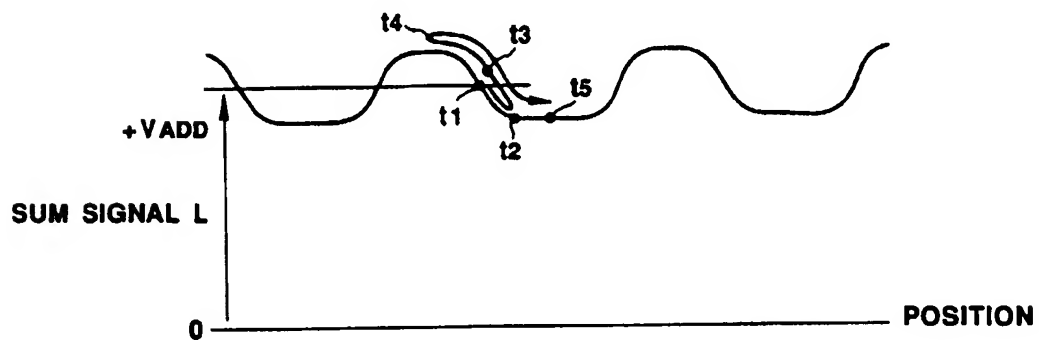


FIG.21B

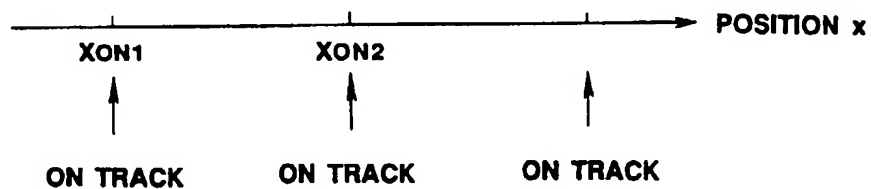
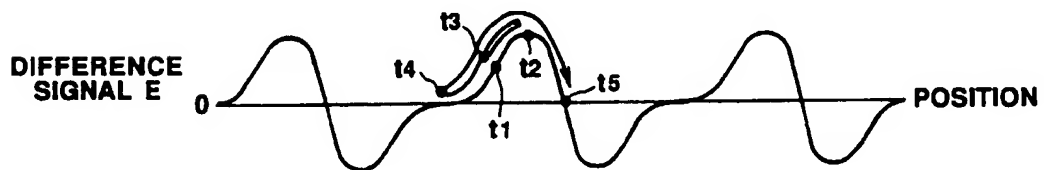


FIG.21C

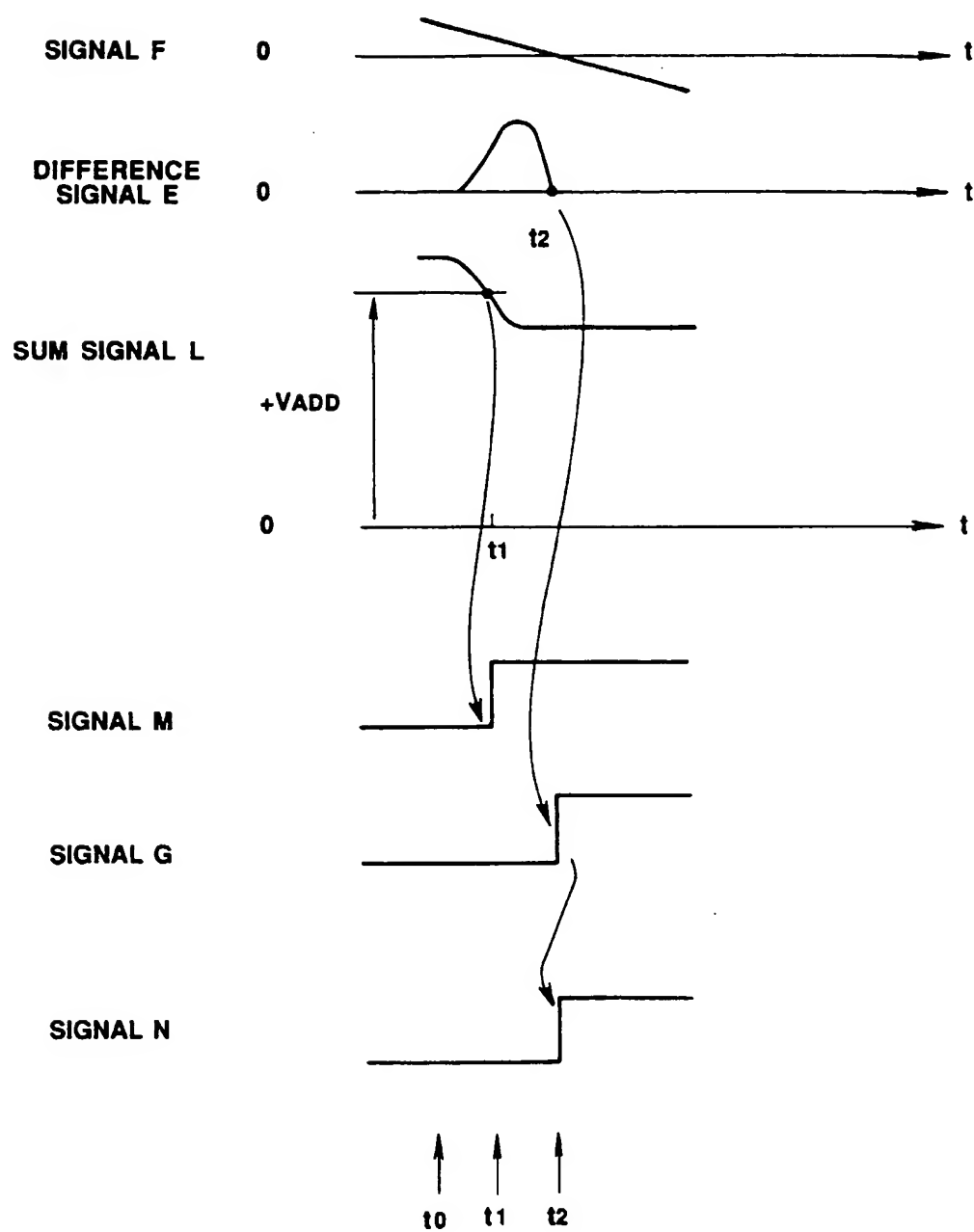


FIG.22

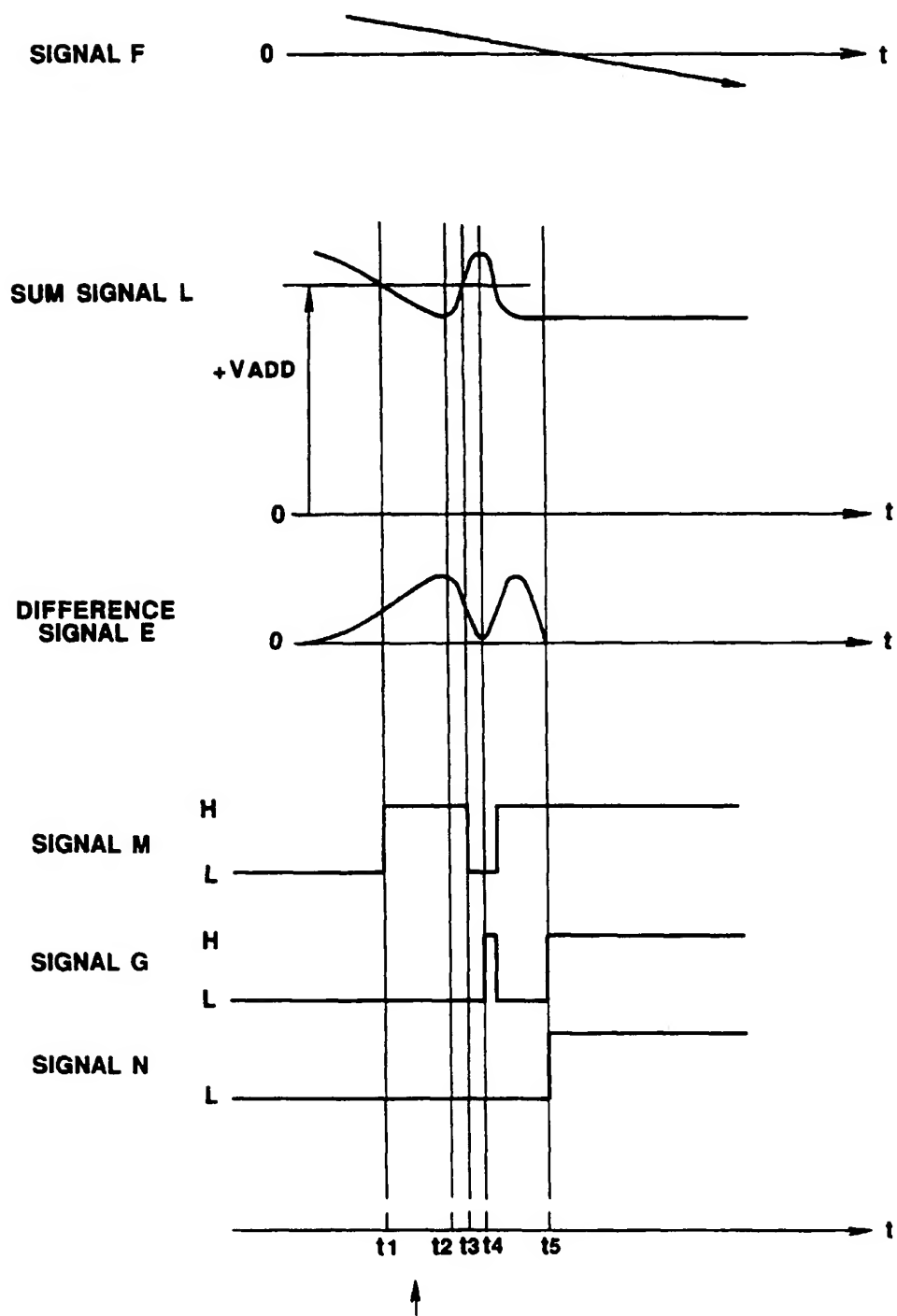


FIG.23

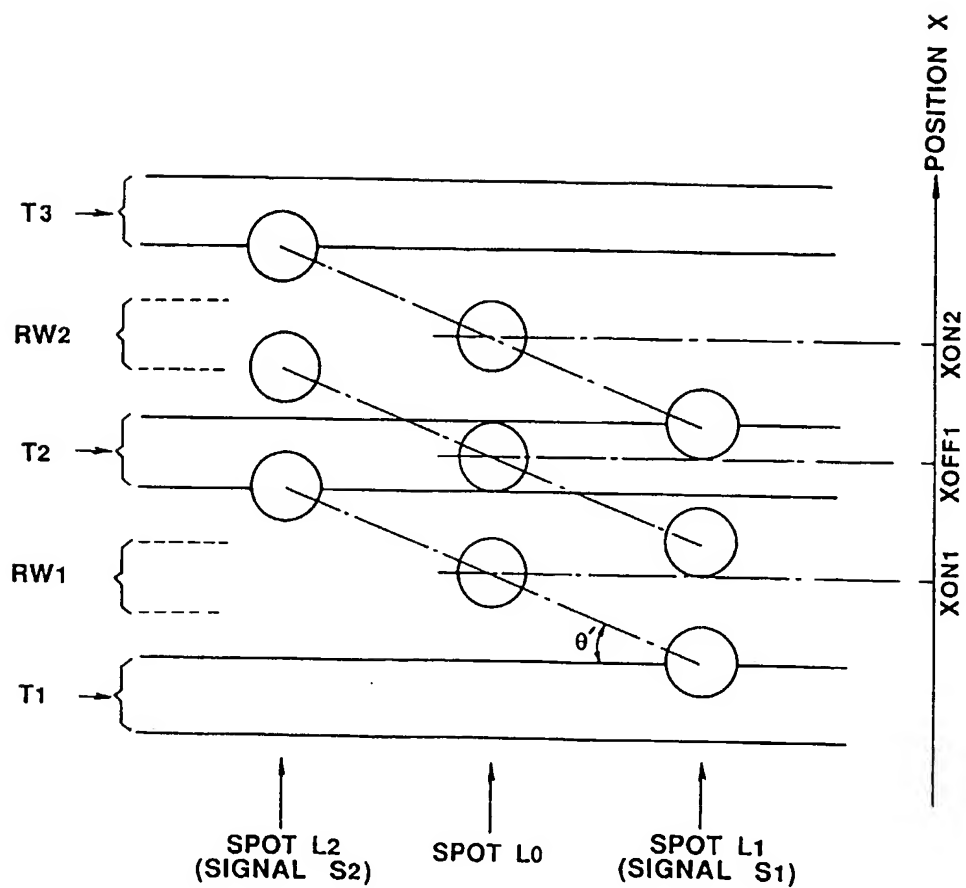


FIG.24

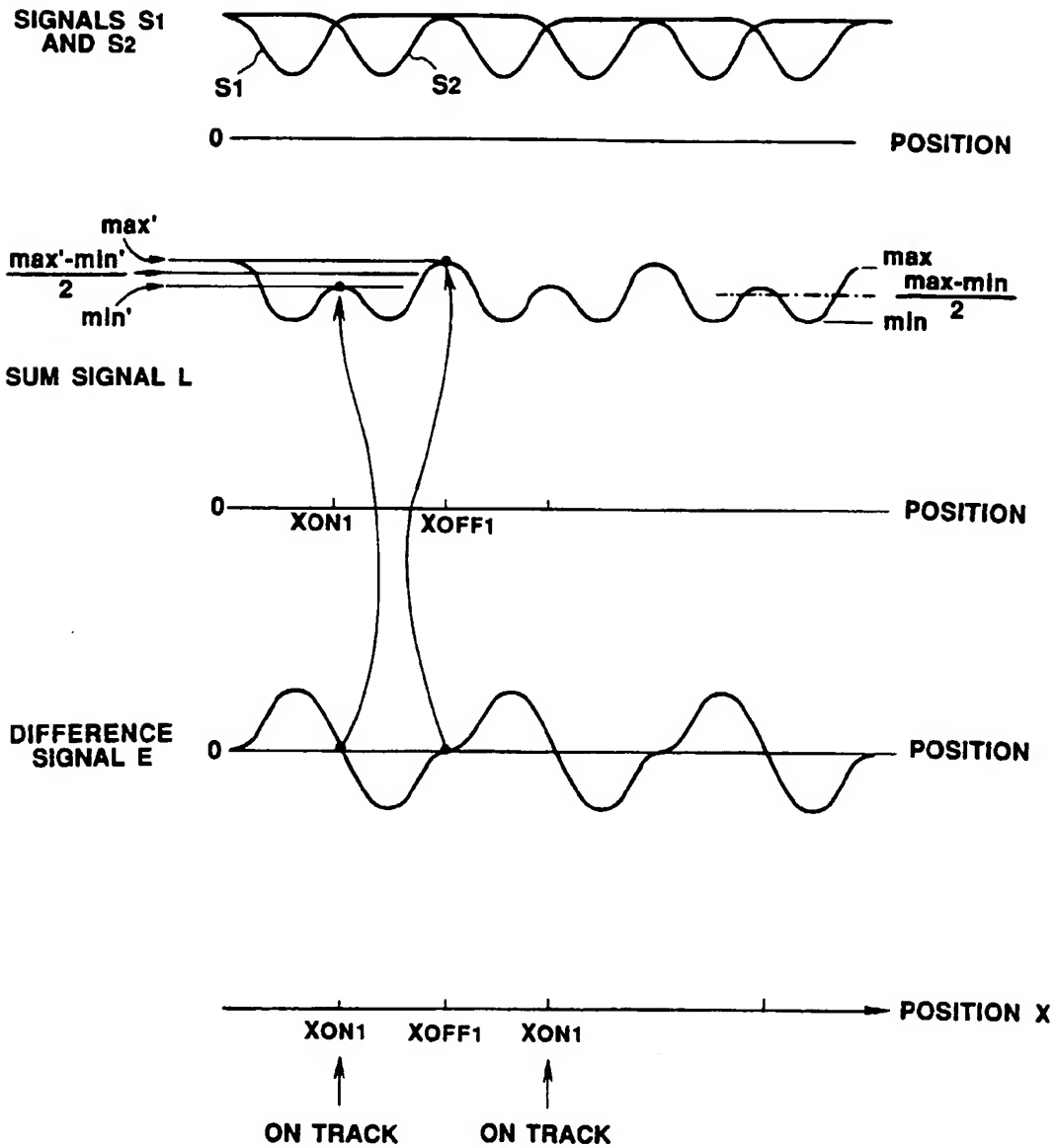


FIG.25

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